FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Earl Belmore
Mrs. E. Aspinall
Mr. Beaumont
C. Co.
J. M. Wright
Mrs. F. Dangar
Mrs. Shannon
Mr. J. Bird.
Valentine
Valentine
Mrs. Belley
Friends
Mrs. Belley
Friends
Mrs. Hughes

Mr. A. Gordon
Mrs. Bailey
Friends
Mrs. Hughes
Mr. Hellyer
Miss Little
Mrs. M. W. Tickle

Mrs. Miller
Mrs. Balley
Mrs. Dr. Lang
Miss Mackie
Mrs. P. Dangar
Rev. T. Hayden
No. 3, Derry Lodge
Mrs. Lawson
Mrs. Lawson
Mrs. Macdonald
Mrs. R. King
Mrs. Goodlet (donation)
Mrs. Goodlet (donation)
Mrs. Callan
Mrs. Penfold
Emniskillen Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 26

Mr. Penfold 1 1 0
Enniskillen Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 25 2 2 0
By Dr. O'Reilly, M.D.:—
1 1 0
Mrs. W. Neil 1 1 0
Mrs. Brsy 1 0 0
The following articles thankfully acknowledged:—Fur-

niture, wearing apparel, boots, croskeryware, kitchen stensils, groceries, wood, coal, truit, vegotables, books, medicines, &c. D. C. F. SCOTT, Chairman and Hon. Troasurer. 20th July.

JOHN DENSHIRE and CO., General Forwarding Agents, Carriers, &c. Terminus, Scone, 12th June, 1871.

Terminus, Scone, 12th June, 1871.

PRESEYTERIAN OHURUH, NEWTOWN.—The
Laddes of the Congregation intend holding a BAZAAR, early in September next, in aid of the MANSE
BUILDING FUND, and will be glad to receive the
assistance of laddes and gentlemen in Sydney who take an
interest in the prosperity of the Newtown Churchi
Contributions in money or material will be duly schnowledged if sent to the care of the Rev. A. GILUHRIST,
Cook's River Road, Newtown.

WILL NOT pay any DEBTS incurred by my wife or anyone after this date. CHARLES PARSONS.

£20 R R W A R D

BAYWELL'S ROYAL NAVY TOBACCO.

The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties who are endeavouring to febt upon ahopkeepers some tobacco manufactured from colonial leaf, representing the same to be Saywell's Royal Navy. Shopkeepers are warned to exercise cention in making their purchases, and to be convinced that they have obtained the genuine saticle.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SO.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SO.

ASSURANCE, do: Profits belong exclusively to inembora.

From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Benuses. Principal Office, New Fittentreet, Sydney.

ALEXANDER, J. RALSTON, Socretary.

TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and work manship, Lowest charges. 484, Goorge-street, TROPER, Practical Tailor, good fit, style, and work manship guaranteed. Charges med. 10. Bridge-st.

M. R. J. S. P. B. N. C. E. R. Surgeon-dential, 552, George-afreet, over Mount-castle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL vos awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Peeth, and Honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

REMOVAL.-H. DAVIES, Sign and Banner Painter Park-at. to 199, Castlereagh-at., op. St. James's School

SYMONDS'S Retail Trade Protection Society, 20, York street, one door seuth of Barrack-street.

SAMUBL SYMONDS, Accomptant and Collector, 20, York street, one door south of Barrack-street.

SYDNEY VARNISH COMPANY, 65, Market-street.

Copal clastic carriage, oak, &c., from 10s per gullen.

VACCINATION on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Town Hall, st 2.30 p.m. Health Office.

HOWES, Tailor, Best materials, fit, and work manship, LOWEST CHARGES. 88, King-st

FIRST-CLASS CARTES-DE-VISITE taken daily at

. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

FOR SALE, the oldest established BOOT and SHOE
BUSINESS in Australia.
T. BENNETT'S, 293, George-street.
For SALE, the above Business, together, with Stock,
Manufacturing Plant, and the largest connection in tha
colony. All information and assistance given to purchase,
NOTICE.—If not sold-within 14 days from this days,
the whole will be submitted to public selection.

OR SALE, Baker and Confectioner's BUSINESS, in a lively township. George Smith, 162, King atreet.

MRS. NESBITT, having completed for EXHIBIT her Fancy Flowers, in paper, wax, fand, rice material, respectfully requests visits of impaction from the latest of Sydney. Likesons given in the art; at her regit dence, 138, William-street, three doors from Mr. Békon's; chemist.

ined the genuine article.
THOMAS SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

No. 10,349 .- VOL LXIV.

on the 16th instant, at her residence, Australian House, Septemberet, Grenfel, John States, Australian House, Septemberet, British States, Australian House, States, S of a saughter, mentant, at Bullook Road, Petersham, the wife of Granis Janysey, of a con-On the 19's mentant, at Bullook Road, Petersham, the wife of Granis Janysey, of a con-On Wedwerday, the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. M. W.

MARRIAGES.

As the 18th instant, at Burragorang, by the Rev. G. F. Dillon,

MANAIAN, edded son of Mr. Edward Smith, of Burragorang, to

MANAI Bore, eddes daughter of Jone Jones, of Burragorang,

On the 19th instant, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. E.

Buggers, donn V. Bartev, of Sydney, to Alexe Edizaberth Sarah

Jameson, eldest daughter of Richard Johnson, of Sydney, soll
siter.

On the 18th April, at his residence, Wallendilly, Mr. Hven Markar, third eldest ron of the late Donald Markay, Esq., of Wallendilly, aged Syears.

At her residence, the Sydney and Goulburn Hotel, Fitt-street, Many Asy, the wife of Euwans J. Wantow, and second Jany her of Thomas Harter, Campbelltown, after a short but painful illness, aged 34 years, leaving five young children to mean their loss.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND,

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZRALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STRAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suoz Line at intervals of fourteen days.

Line at Intervals of Intriteen days.

The splendid S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons,

The splendid S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons,

Gruinger, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney
an SATURDAY, the 22th July, at 1 o'clock p.m., via F131
and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITEOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. An experienced sur-

ever all others.

Salcon passengers are provided with every requisite, wince and spirite excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now swelded, pleasant weather and smooth sees can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twaive days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasant try, cheaper and quicker than by any other moute.

Fouts. Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cont. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application chould be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Mesera, M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Hoad Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Censul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Tuesday afternoon, at
4.30. Faren—Saloon, £4. Return Ticket, £6 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonsalara, to-night, Friday,
at 11: and Collaro, Monday marning, at 7.
TO BRIBBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday,
at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH, Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday,

to at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON, via Brisbang.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Egmont direct, this afternoon, Friday, at 6.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomering, on or about Thursday, 27th instant.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the Steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. en their day of sailing.

PREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf—Suraex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—Steam to NEW CASTLE, MORPETH, &c.—TO-MORROW Gentraley) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MUNDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH,
F. J. THOMAS, Manager,
Officer—foot of Market-street.

THE C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS. To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEW-

TO TAREE, MANNING RIVER, the FIRE KING,
THIS DAY, Friday, at noon, unavoidably detained.
To MACLEAY RIVER, vis PORT MACQUARIE,
the DIAMANTINA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 10.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship, NEW ENG-LAND, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, SUSANNAH CUTHBERT for RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAY, at 8 p.m. Offices: Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Managor.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer:
YOU YANGS,
OB SATURDAY, July 22nd,
at 12 Colock, nion.

on SATURDAY, July 22nd, at 12 o'clock, noon.

CALLING at EDRN.

From Struth's (iste Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.

THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.

RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.

The attention of second-class pussengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclesed cabine for females and families.

NOTICE.—No cargo will be received after 11 o'clock noticed cabine for females and families.

WM. HOWARD SMITH.

Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE. S. S. MACEDON.

S. S. MACEDON.
en MONDAY, July 24th, at 6 p.m.

Saloon

R.B.—No cargo received after 3 p.m., on the day of melling.

MELBOURNE STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
Struit's Wharf.

Strain's Whate.

T. E. A.M. T.O. QUEENSLAND.

The regular trading steamship

BLACK HRD, 1070 tone,

Threaden, commander. DACK HAMPTON, COUNT ONE,
J. Torrance, commander,
DAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., and
BRISBANK,
GIADSTONE, and
ROCK HAMPTON,

and pson

iroof,

of a

aking passengers and cargo at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For all particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

TEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALRIDONIA.—The fust and powerful stouagetip HAVILAH will be despatched as above, within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the Suez usail.

For all particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

Gresham-street, next Exchange.

TEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all portathe undermentioned steennships will be dispatched
from MELBOURNE as follows:

OMEGO 28th instant, via HORITIKA
GOTHENBURG, 5th August, via BLUFF.
Through Hekets, to and from all New Zealand ports,
issued by the under-spined.

For raice of passage, freight, and any information, apply
to JOERTH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street,
CITAM TO HOLLOW CHARLES TOWN calling at EDEN.

to JOSEPH WARD and CC., Agents, 3, Bridge-street, Colored William and CC., Agents, 3, Bridge-street, STRAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDRN, TWOFOLD BAY, etcain ship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 2th instant, at 12 goon. No boaded goods received on day of sailing.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

The NORTHAMPTON,
Captain William Barglay,
having the principal pertion of the freight engaged, and a considerable quantity on board, will positively be dispatched the first sweek in August, to reach London in time for the November worl sales.

The accommodation for passengers by the Northampton is not curposeed by any vessel in port.

For freight or passage early application is necessary to JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or 1
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Sjores.

TLLAWARRA S. N. CO'S STF AMERS.—TO WOLLONGONO.—Ulalong, TO-F (1GHT, at 11. SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11. SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11. ULLADULLA.—Klama, MOND AV, at 11 p.m. CLYHE RIVER.—Kiama, MO NOAY, at 11 p.m. MERIMBULA.—Hunler, WF_DNESDAY, at 10 a.m. MORUYA.—Kiama, THUF, SDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM to Brisbane Water.—ACLITYMIST, on SA. TURDAY MORE, ING, at 8. Lime-street Wharf. ONLY VESSEL for HONGKING, - 237 The impedient elipper ship REIGATE, 1600 tone, J. J. Gunh, or mander, being under chairer, will be dispatched from REVGASTLE NEXT WEEK.
HAS SPIZNDID secommodation in SALOON and STERKAGE, and INTENDING CHINESE PASSENGERS are requested to SECURE BERTHS without delay.

is thout delay, is the first and all further particulars, apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO. Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite elipper schooner JES-11E KELLY, A. Grach, master, will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to

C. SCHWEIG and CO.,
87. York-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.

The favourite regular Trader
ALICE CAMERION, P. CARTER, commander,
will be dispatched on MONDAY.
For all particulars, apply on beard, at the PATENT
SLIP WHARF; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—GOODS RECEIVED for this vessel FREE
OF WHARFAGE.

PIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON, and PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, P. M'Gregor, commander, being under engagement, will positively sail on MONDAY. MONDAY.

For fright or passage apply on board, at Heffnung's (late Threekmorton's) Wharf; or to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Lloyd's-chambers.

Lloyd's-chambers.

PIRST VRSSRI, for BOWEN and CLEVELAND
BAY.—63. The clipper schooner ATLANTIC,
Fenwick, commander, sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on beard, at the Patent Slip
Whart; or to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, TIRST and only Vessel for POICT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—The A1 clipper schooler PACIFIG, R. P. Scatt, master, will have quick dispatch, Freight, &c., apply G. R. STEWART, Market Wharf.

POR ROUNHAMPTON. — The clipper schooling of the CRCE clears and sails positively THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to send in Bills of Lading for fightly and the CRCE clears and sails positively THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to send in Bills of Lading for fightly at once. For freight, &c. apply to DADDOWN For freight, &c. apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or to J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-atreet.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHIKA, on MONDAY, 24th July. Victoria Wharf.

CONSIGNEE wanted, for 96 barrels Shoe PEGS, ex JANET FERGUSON, from Boston to Melbourne, WD ever S in triangle.

A. TANGE and CO., 96, Pitt-street.

ALL STEAMSHIP NEVADA, from San Francisco.

—The Consignee of 3 BALES HATS by above steamer is requested to pass CUSTOMS ENTRY, and pay freight on same to the undersigned at once.

They are now lying in Patent Slip Wharf Store at his risk and excepts. risk and expense.

WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, Agents.

SHIP SOYTHIA, from London—All CLAIMS against the above ship must be sent in to the office of the undersigned, in TRIPLICATE, before noon, on FRIDAY, or they will not be recognised.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., Agents.

The undersigned are open to CHARTER a VESSEL of from 400 to 700 tons, suited for the conveyance of live

Pitt-street, Sydney, July 12.

CHANTERS.—The undersigned are prepared Charter VESSELS to load in Sydney or Net castle for the following Forta, vize,:

SAN FRANCISCO
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
BOMBAY, and
JAVA

BOMBAY, and
JAVA
MELBOURNE WHARF.
Also for Intercolonial Ports.
TROMAS IRELAND and CO.,
Corner George and Hunter streets.

TOR CHARTER.—The magnificant clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEBCE. This fine vessel has lofty
and spacious 'tween decks, well ventilated, and offers a
favourable opportunity for shippers of horses to India.
JOHN FRAZER and Offers

JOHN FRAZER and Offers

100 to 160 tops horses.

WANTED, a VESSEL from 100 to 150 tons burthen, to load for the Clarence River.
O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf. A FIRST-CLASS Coaster's BOAT, 17 feet 6 inches 11 stronks, copper-fastened. J. BUTSON, Boat builder, 18, Steam Mill-street, off Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, or OHARTER.—The steamer KEMBL or ILLALONG. Particulars at offices of I. S. N. O POR SALE, the Ketch GO-A-HEAD. Terms easy J. ARMSTRONG, Market and Clarence streets. FOR SALE, a new Steam LAUNCH. BROOM

FOR SALE, a Centreboard FISHING BOAT, goar &c., nearly new, bargain. 103, Harris-at., Pyrmont FOR SALE, the Schooner COQUETTE, 61 tons re-gister, just returned from the Islands, for which Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-

place.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE,
N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron abjus cleaned, anipurights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
B. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

A PREPARATORY School for Girls and Boys.

Guines per querier. Mrs. Cutcliffe, 197, Dowling-st.

CLASSICS.—Private tuition; also class 4 to 10 p.m.

C. CUTCLIFFE, B.A. Oxon., 197, Dowling-street.

DUCATION for Boys at the sea side.—Brighton tion, with fresh sea sir, a libeaut table, and all the conforts of bons; the number of pupils very limited. Prospectus and references on application to Mr. RUSSELL.

BLACKET, Brighton House School, Wollengong.

M ADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE, Professor of Singing, Pianofurte, Guitar, and Harp. No. 147, Forbes-street, Woolfonmooloo. VISITING TUTOR disengaged; terms 5s. per after-

ncon. Arithmetic, grammar, analysis, geography, and Latin. Mr. J. M., 76, Devenohire-street, Strawberry Hill.

AVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory School for Youn
Gentlemen. Holidays and on Tuesday, 18th instant

MEETINGS.

M AGONIC.—LODGE 260, I. G.—Emergency MEET-ING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp, Business—Raising. By order of W. M. A. SMITH, Secretary.

S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION,—Usual weekly MEETING, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Quarterly tickets must be shown at door. GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

260, I.C.-AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL LODGE, -Run-rigency. Raising. By order, W.M. NOOLLOOMOOLOO PISH AND PRODUCE

A Public MEBTING will be beld on SATURDAY.

EVENING next, the 22nd instant, at 8 o'dook, at the consideration the resolutions of the Gity Council, for the erection of a Fish and Produce Market at Woelloomooloo, to the model of the Gity Council, for the erection of a Fish and Produce Market at Woelloomooloo Bay. FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR. IF THIS abould meet the eye of Mrs. ROBERT COL-LINS, of Adelaide, write to your SISTER, Margaret Farley. Address to Post Office, Sydney.

M. R. GEORGE ROBINSON — HAMILTON.—A

Telegram for you with GORDON and GOTCH.

NOTICE.—The PARENTS, RELATIVES, and
PRINNDS of F. HATCH, son of the late Captain
Charles Hatch, of Britham, Devenshire, England, please PRIKNDS of F. HATCH, son of the late Captain les Hatch, of Brizham, Devenshire, England, pleas-nunicate to the address of Doveton College, Calcutta

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of July current, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the balf-year ended 30th June; to sleets a Director in the room of Edward Knox, Eeg., who retires by rotation, he being eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors for the enaming year; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the neeting in conformity with the requirements of the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board of Directors,

T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

N. B. C. Addition for the comments of the control of the comments of the deed of settlement.

N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director are required by the LtV. clause of the deed of settlement to leave notice, in writing, at the Head Banking House of the Company, of their intention to become candidates for such office fourteen days at the least previous to such election, exclusive of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF EDWARD KNOX, Eq., a duly qualified Shareholder, has given he requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the vacancy in the direction of this Bank, to be filled on the 21st instant.

Sydney, 10th July, 1871.

DEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY,
—Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth
Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be
held at the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 31st
day of July current, at noon, for the purpose of recoving
the Directors' Report for the Half-year ending 30th June,
1871, and for the transaction of such other business as may
be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
D. N. JOUHERT, Secretary,

Bydney, 12th July, 1871.

Bydney, 12th July, 1871.

TRUNKEY CREEK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above-named Company atil be held at the Companys Office, 362, George street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 21st July next, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June; to elect an Director in rooms of Thomas M, Sloman, Esq., J.P., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors, and for the trunsaction of any other business that may be brought before the Meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,

Sydney, June 20th, 1871.

CANDIDATES for the office of Director are required by the 34th Clause of the Deed of Settlement, to give notice in writing of their intention to offer themselves for election, to be left at the Office of the Company, addressed to the Board of Directors, at least tourieen days before the day of election.

TRUNKEY CREEK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).

THOMAS M. SLOMAN, Eaq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Director of this Company.

A. SIMPSON' Secretary.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.—Ratepayers who have not paid their RATES for the current half-year are required to do so on or before WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.

6th instant.

By order of the Mayor,

ROBERT N. BANKS, Council Clerk.

Newtown, 18th July, 1871. BOROUGH OF MARRICK VILLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery, with costs, of all RATES which are not paid on or before the 29th instant.

G. C. TOMPSON, Treasurer.

Municipal Council Chambers,
Chapel-street, 14th July, 1871. VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 BATTERY V.A.—Major's PARADE TO-MORNOW, Saturday, at 3.30 p.m., Inner Domain. Full dress, with side srms.
FRANCIS FAHEY, Licutanant. NO. 9 BATTERY.—Company Drill, Hyde Park, THIS EVENING, 7.30.

JOHN M'DONALD, jun.,

Caplain.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Fall in at the Oak Trees, for Commandant's Parade, at 2.30 p.m., on SATURDAY. B. THOMSON, Captain. LOST AND FOUND.

COST, a Gold LOCKET, Circular Quay.

L OST, small DOG, "Palmer" on collar. 5s. reward.
16, Little Brisbane-street, South Head Road. L OST, near St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, Ohyx EARRING. Reward, at Lotaville, Surry-street. LOST, a black leather BAG, supposed to have been taken by mistake from the Lady Young. The owner will return it to No. 100, Sussex-street.

LOST.—A Black-and-white Newfoundland DQG; answers to "Nip." Reward. Anyono detaining some will be prosecuted. T. FARR, Denison-street, King-ston.

FOUND.—TWO SHEEP. If not claimed within soven days from this date, will be sold. GEORGE SMITH, O'Connell-street, Newtown.

STRAYED from Kent-street North, July 4th, brown and white Bull SLUT. Apply 77, Riley-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, between Paddington and Waverley, a white Poodlo DOG, with cliphed paws. The finder will receive the above reward on returning him. Sydney Arms, Castlereagh-street. TENDERS.

DOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Nolice to Builders.—
TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, the lat of August next, for the exection of a Waiting-Room for the public wharf at the foot of Darling-street.
Plen and specification can be seen at the Councilthan ters.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest

The Council do not vine
or any tender.

By order of the Mayor,
JAMES ROBY, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Darling-street,
20th July, 1871.

TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY noon next, at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Paramatta Road, for clearing and forming a portion of a read, leading from the Perramatta Road to the Haslem's Creek Railway Station: For particulars apply to Mr. BAKER, Wheatsheaf Inn, or to Mr. GEORGE MARSEN, Retreat, Haslem's Crook GRORGE MARSEN.

TO STONEMASONS and BRICK LAYERS.—TRN-DERS will be received until MONDAY, 7th August, for Massbry and Brickwork to House, Lake George, F. H. REUSS, architect, 142, Fift-street. TENDERS will be received till SATUEDAY 22nd for docking, caulking, and coppering wheling barjue onward. For particulars apply BARRON and AUSTIN, Circular Quig.

TENDERS required for Shingling two Houses. Apply Star Hotel, Hunter-street, 10 o clock. TENDERS = wanted offer Plastering and concenting two Cottages. Bucknell-street, Nowtown. TENDERS required for Plantering a Cottage.

Apply to J. J. PATTEBON, Newtown Read. TENDERS toquired for Shop Front, &c. W. METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

A GRIGULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHI-EXHIBITION BUILDING,

PRINCE ALFRED PARK, SYDNEY, MONDAY, the 21st, and closing about the 26th of August, 1871. A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL BXHI-BITION, 1871. ENTRIES in Sections I.—Horses
II.—Cattle
III.—Sheep and Goals
IV.—Pigs
close on SATURDAY, July 15.

Post entrances in the above will be received for me week longer. JULES JOUBERT. A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. W. Coulter
J. Roseby
Mrs. Lamb
No. 36 Loyal Orange Lodge
Captain and Mrs. Scott
No. 18, Royal Orange Lodge, Mr. J. Clarko
No. 17, Volunteers Loyal Orange Lodge
Captain Rvans
Mrs. Healet.
Mrs. Mary Roberts
Mrs. Millar
Mrs. Balley
Mrs. Dr. Lang
Miss Mackie

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBI-SECTIONS V. and VI.—POULTRY and DOGS.
SPECIAL PRIZES.

SECTIONS V. and VI.—POULTRY and DOGS.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

In compliance with the requisition presented by the Dog and Poultry Club, the Council of the Agricultural Society has appropriated the following amounts to special prizes in the following classes:

Section 6, class 98.—Spanish, best prn, £2

99-101—Cochin, ditto, £1

102-3 —Bramsh, ditto, £2

104 —Dorkings, ditto, £2

105—Dorkings, ditto, £2

106-11—Game, ditto, £1

137-9—Geere, ditto, £1

140 —Carriers, best collection, £2

142 —Almond tumblers, best collection, £2

Best collection of pigcons, £1

Section 6, class 168-71 —Kangarco, best dog or slut, £2

108-9—Setter, ditto, £2

109-1 —Sheep dog, ditto, £2

200-1 —Sheep dog, ditto, £2

200-1 —Sheep dog, ditto, £2

200-1 —Sheep dog, ditto, £2

200-2 —Cattle dog, ditto, £2

200-3 —Cattle dog, ditto, £2

310.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A USTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND de-clared This Day, of ave per cent, on the paid-up capitol, is NOW PAYABLE to the shareholders at the Company's offices.

A SSIGNED ESTATE of WILLIAM ELLIS, Bega.
Creditors in the above estate are requested to furnish
statements of claims, to Messrs. W. PRICE and CO., 329,
George-street, as soon as possible, to enable the Trustoes to
declare a dividend.
WILLIAM PRICE,
SAMUEL DICKINSON,
Trustoes.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MESSES. W.

The Trustees request that all BEBTS due to this estate be at once paid to the undersigned, or Mr. JOHN BOOTH LOVE, who has authority to collect. LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH

WALES.

WALES.

WALES.

WALES.

In the Will of JAMES KENNY, late of Moruya, in the colony of New South Wales, Licensed Victualier, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TIMOTHY THOMAS GANNON and JOHN GANNON, both of Moruya, in the colony of New South Wales, the Executors in the will of the said deceased named, intend, at the expiration of four-ieen days from the date of the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, to apply to this honorable Court; in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the said will may be granted to them.

To the said Executors, 203, York-street, Sydneys.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH, WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of KICHARD HODGSON, late of Bungle-gully Station, in the district of Bligh, in the colony of Kew South Wales, Grazier, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecolesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the least will and testament of the abovernmend Richard Hodgson may be granted to WILLIAM EVAN'S and GEORGE COLLESS EVANS, both of Bunglegully Station, in the district of Bligh, in the colony of New South Wales, Graziers, the executors in the said will named.

Dated this sightenth day of July 4 to 1874.

A SHADLER'S Bakery, 71, Hunter-street." German rusks la per lb., and coarse rye Broad TO-DAY,

In the Matter of the Goods of JOHN SYME, late of Liakilleen, in the county of Mayo, in Iraland, Baquire deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., ch. 35, initiuled "An Act further to amend the law of Property and relieve Trustee," (that all persens claiming to be creditors, or having any demands against or defection. the law of Property and relieve Trustees," that all persons claiming to be creditors, or having any demands against or affecting, the estate and effects of the said John Syme, who died on the 11th day of March, 1871, are hareby required, on or before the 20th day of November, 1871 to furnish the particulars thereof, in writing, to JAMES, SIMSON, of Cloome Castle, Hollymount, in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, Esquire: Allean Ricelle, of Digian. Park, in said county of Mayo, Esquire; or Miss LUFY, SYME, of Mayystown, Iorquay, Devonsitre, in Esgland, the Executors and Executive named in, the will lot, said deceased, to whom probate thereof was granted, forth, of the Principal Registry of the Court lof. Frobate at Dublin, on the 24th day of April 1871, for any one of them; or to WM. FIND-LATER and CO., of No. 35, 'Upper Ormond Quay, in the city of Dublin, their solicitors: And notice is heroby given that, immediately after the said 29th day of November, 1871, the said Executors and Executivit will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst, the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they or their said solicitors shall then have had notice.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1871.

WM. FINDLATER and CO., Solicitors for the said Executors and Executors, No. 35, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE. TO THE RESIDENTS OF PETERSHAM, ASHPIELD, and BURWOOD.

J. G. HANKS,

J. G. HANKS,
of the
LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE,
being aware of the inconvenience to which many of his
patrons residing in the above districts are subjected to, in,
the transit of their goods from his establishment, has the
plassure to inform them that he has now made such
arrangements in his daily suburban deliveries as will
caushle him to send a TRAVELLER, EVERY FRID AY,
to solicit orders from lamilies who may be willing to favour
him with their patronage, and will deliver the same with
his usual promptitude every succeeding TUESDAY.

J. G. H., in returning thanks for the illbeint patronage
hitherto accorded to him, assures his numarous customers
and the public generally that nothing shall be wanting on
his part to merit a still further extension of the public
ay our.

J. G. HANKS,
Family Groser,
London Tas Warehouse,
522, George-street,
Sydney

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, HOTEL, corner, of Hotel squal to any in the city. Suites of Apartments or rescentible terms. Luncheon, and Table & Hotel squal Suites of Apartments or rescentible terms. Luncheon, and Table & Hotel suity. reasonable terms.

Subscription Billiard-room.

CAMPBELL and MACRENZIE, Proprietor

PUBLICATIONS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE-read THIS WEEK'S PULPIT NEWS.

CARTOON-"CORNERED." OR THE

Dk. M-GIBBON'S LECTURE on "Orangeism and the Standerers."—Everybody is requested to read this pamphlet and judge for himself us to the merits of the precent discussion. To be had at the STANDARD Office, 377, Pitt-street. Price 6d.

JOSEPH WRARNE, Anchor Plour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds, Klin-dried Corn-Plour, &c. The best and sheapest in Sydney.

BOYLSON and SONS, Phenix Mills, Ashfield,
and Union Mills, Bathurst. Superfine, household, and accords flour, corn flour, bran, pollard, &c. Best
quality, lowest prices. I WILL NOT be responsible for any debts contracted by my Wife. Archibald M'Kechnie. July 20.

The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have a stock and receive regular supplies of DUNN'S Superfine Plour, in sacks DUFPIELD'S Superfine Plour, in quarter, half, and

DUFFIELD'S
HART'S
MAGAREY'S On SALE by GEORGE A. LIOYD and CO., 502; Goarge-street.

ORWAY OATS.—Just arrived, from: New York, small lot of this celebrated cered, price 2s per lb., l-lb. packets per post. le 6d. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 260, Fitt-atrept.

P. MULRONEY'S Tel Emporium, 35, South H. Road. CORN-FED BACON.—A small lot prime corn-fed Bacon from Paterson River, J. MALONY, William st. POTATORS.—Superior fresh samples Circular Head now landing ex Florence. C. B. Bend, 63; Sussex-st.

OTATOES.—Potatoes, prime sample, 3s per cwt., at the Stores.—L. MORAN, Victorian Wharf.

Cheshre cheese, from London, N. H. Alten, Ed. Cassacher, OTIOE, NOTICE, NOTICE, The greatest wonder of the 19th Century, is C. 1813 YAN is selling sugar at 3d per lb., almost equal to any furthermy in Sydney. Toa—Alte splendid ten 1s (d 17t lb., equal to any two shilling in the city. 6000 7-lb. bars Lengendre Violorian oalment, quite fresh, endy 1s de per har. C. K. KIJMAN, S. H. Roed, Paddington, Haymarket, William at, Lowie Geost, Parrametta ett, and 476, Grangest, epposite Markets.

Losses sauve Oyans Reserved Univ.

Losses Sauve Oyans Sauve Oyans One of House, King-at.

A USTRALIAN JAMS—naw Losses In 1986 jars,

C. W. CALDWELL, 278, Pitt-street.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

STAMP DUTIES.—The Schedule of the new Stamp Act will appear in the next number of the Sydwax Act will appear in the next number of the Sydway MALL.

THE SYDNEY MALES ADVERTISER,
Of 22nd July, contains:

THE LAND—The celebrated raw "Young Plum" (with illustration)—Awards of the Wine Judges Cabbage Growing—Bilk Industry
MANUFACTURE of Colonial Malzena
ORANGES and Grange-Growing
HRUF Growing in the South
ON Silk Culture
How to Grow Peas
NATURAL History of New South Wales I
MATURAL History of New South Wales I
MATURAL History of New South Wales I
MATURAL History of Wife
OF ALLEN Words turn away Strife
FALLEN by the Way
MARE Brown's Wife
Josh Billings on Corn
BRAUTY of the Eyes
VIEWS about Marriago
(MALE MATURAL HISTORY)
ROMANGES at the Off Wells
SPECIAL from the Gulgong
SPORTING—A quantics
LITERCOLONIAL
THAL This of the Steamship Matifiand

BYRECLOSIAL
TRIAL Trip of the Steamship Maithand The John Tourist—Music and Drama.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE STAMP ACT.—The SYDNIV Mail of SATURDAY next will contain the schedule of duties payable under the new Stamp Act.

THE B. PULPIT IN WEWS,
Contents:

LEADERS
NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.
SACRED POETRY
CHILDREN'S CORNER
THE SUNDAY READER
SUNDAY READER
SUNDAY SCHOOL, TEACHER
TEMPERANCE CHICONICLE
THE PULPIT—SERMONS.
Published every FRIDAY, price 5d. Subscription for Town, £1; Country, £1 da. per annum.
GEORGE LOXTON and CO., Queen's place.
GORDON AND GOTCH, £3l. George-street.

SERMON by Rev. Dr. STEEL, Macquarie-street, Sydney, THIS WEEK'S PULPIT NEWS.

PRESENTERIANS. — SERMON by Rev. Dr. STEEL, THIS WEEK'S PULLPIT NEWS.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!

Disinterested Condet of an Attorney—A Public Nuisance—Darwinan, or the Descent of Man.—The Polyglot Papers.—Touching Babies.—What shall we do with our Blocks f.—Street and Public-bouse Betting Lists—Australian Natural History—"Accomplished" Lord Macaulay—Good News for Protestant Wights—Jeff in a Billet—A Medical Nystery—Darwin's Theory—Comic History of Australia: Book ii, chap. 1, &c., &r., GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Steam Printers, 108, Pitcstreet.

GORDON and GOTCH, George-street. Oth July.

On R.—FOR WARDING AGENCY.—
TERMINUS, SCONE.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and others, are respectfully informed that great advantage is derived from having Goods for the North forwarded through the undersigned, in consequence of their being in a position to enguge the best teams, at the cheapest rates, and generally to promote the quick dispatch of goods.

Personal attention given to all parcols and property consigned to their care, and the best interests of their constituents studied.

JOHN DENSHIRE and CO.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

whole seeks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sucks
DUFFIELD'S Seconds, in sucks and half-sucks
DUFFIELD'S Household
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine
Also.

THOMAS SAIWELL, *, rara-sus
O. I.—DINNER and BALL COMMITTEE—
The Secretaries will be in attendance at the Grand
Lodge Office, Park-street, to receive tickets and moneys in
connection with the late Ball.

W. H. DAVIES,
R. S. M'NEILLY, Hon Secretaries. ADELAIDE WHEAT.

BEILBY and SOOTT.

A DELAIDE FLOUR, now landing,

A CARD.—French Glova, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. 8. H: LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dendst. 12, S. H. Read, op. Hardy, Brothers.

SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d. Docayed Teeth extracted of filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs denc. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street. A DELAIDE WHEAT on SALE. C. WILSON, 64,
Margaret atreet.

A DELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Galleway and Clark's,
Butterworth's, Trield's, arc., superflue and seconds.
C. WILSON, 61, Margaret-street.

BAGS for Ore, Flour, Sugar, Ries, Pepper, &c., made to order. Samuel Hebblewhite, 432, George-street, CITY CARPET GROUNDS.—Carpets boat, altered, and relaid. J. DYER, Uphelsterer, William-st. East OTATOBS.—A superior fried squaple, now ex Suffolk. C. B. BOND, 6t, Surcex-street. D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Con-certinas, &o., tuned and repaired. 235, George-at POTATORS.—Superior samples Circular Head Potatoes, now landing ax Annie Benton. O. B. BOND. ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON Dentists. (Diploma 1836.) 178, Pitt-st., op. Punch's

> JUST RECEIVED, prime corn-fed breakfast BACON. P. Mulroney's Tes Emperium, 35, South Head Road. ON SALE by the undersigned, HACON, Oak Shingler, Staves, H. F. CAMERON'S, 15, King-street W. OATS, Seed and Feed, the best and calcapost in Eydney, Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIEST ITY, 133, Sussex at.

Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIESTIN, 139, Sussex-st.

WHITE HEAD'S 10012 IFIED'S SOUP
SQUARES.

These portable and compact "Squares" offer to the
Public various Soups of the very biggraphy. Bach
square contains 13 lb: of Presit. Meatlin a concentrated
form, besides the special vegotables and other ingredients
necessary to make the particular Soup.

The "Squares" will keep for any length of time, in any
slimste. They need no other propertien than that of
boiling for fen minutes in a pint of water, Along, and
WHITE-HEAD'S SOLID ESSINCE OF BEEF, seluble, multitions, and palatable; for S&LIC, by.

PEATE-end RAIRGOURT, Agonts.

M ELBOURNE AGENCY.—G. Benorat's Victorian
Gatmed, Swallow and Ariell Prizze biscuits, Melbourne meulds; yellow, mortied, s.Ki, and tollet spaps;
Keilor's and Victorian confectionery, best hags, tes paper,
P. barley, O. and L. ped, sulphur, streetyrillat, N. W. and
Cheshire cheese, from London, W. 11. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

MESS BERF.—Por SALE, privately, a parcel of prime MESS BERF.—Apply HARRISON, JONES, and DEVEIN, Bell's chambers, Pitt-street.

A RRIVED by City of Hobert, a specified subjunct of Fish, really choice Trumeters, Perch, Eck Burnatonia, in specified order. On SALE at G. CLAIKE S. Burnatonia, in Shellish and Oxyster Warphone.

The Sneat Native Oysters received deliv.

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456799

National Library of Australia

THE PROPOSED CRIMINAL LAW CON-SOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT ACT III.

WE continue from yesterday's issue an abstract of the PART III.-MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

PART III.—MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

(1.)—Injuries by Fire to Intidings, Sc.

185. Unlawfully and multiciously setting fire to any place of divine worship, or to any dwelling-house, may person being fin such dwelling-house—penal servitude for life.

186. Unlawfully and multiciously setting fire to any dwelling-house, or warehouse, office, shop, mill, barn, storchouse, granary, or wool-shed, whether the same in the possession of the offender, or of any other person with intent to injure of defraud-penal servitude for fourtoen years.

Syl? Unlawfully and multiciously setting fire to any station, one, and-house, or other building belonging to any railway, port, dock, or harbour, or to any cannel, or other mavigation, or to any building belonging to the Quren, or to the council or body corporate of any unnicipal institution, or to any university or callege of any university, or dedicated to public use or ornament, or orested or maintained by public subscription—penal servitude for fourtoen.

188. Unlawfully, and maliciously active for the council.

dedicated to public use ar ornament, or orested or main-tained by public subscription—penal servitude for fourteen years.

138. Unlawfully and malicionaly setting fire to any states building—penal servitude for ten years.

139. Unlawfully and malicionaly setting fire to any matter or thing being in, against, or under any building, under such circumstances that if the building were thereby set on fire, the effects would amount to felony—penal servitude for seven years.

139. Unlawfully and malicionaly attempting to set fire to any such building, or matter, or thing as aforesaid—penal servitude for seven years.

(2.)—injuries by Explosive Substances to suitings, &c.

139. Unlawfully and maliciously, by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance, destroying, throw down, or destroying, &c. any building whereby the life of any person shall be enhangered,—penal servitude for either of the order of the order

building, engine, machinery, tools, fixtures, or other preperty, whether or not any explosion take place, and whether
or not any damage be caused—penal servitude for fourteen
years.

[193. If any persons rictously and tunnituously assembled
together to the disturbance of the public peace, shall unlawfully and with force demolish, or pull down, or destroy,
or begin to demolish, pull down, or destroy any place of
divine worship, or any such building of craction as is
mentioned in sections 186 and 187, or any machinery,
steam-engine, or other engine, or orcetion used in ciaducting the business of any mine, or any-bridge, waggunway, trainway, trunk, or shoot for conveying minerals
from any mine, every such old-under to be liable to penal
servitude for life, or for any term not less than three
years.

[194. Risters injuring the like property to be liable to
penal servitude for reven years.

[4.)—Injuries to Buildings by Tenants.

[5.]—Talpuries to Buildings by Tenants.

[6.]—Injuries to Buildings by Tenants.

[6.]—Talpuries to Mulding, unlawfully and maliclously pulling down or demolishing, or beginning to pull
down or demolishing, or beginning to pull
down or demolish the same or any part thereof, or unlawfully and maliciously pulling down or severing from
anh freehold any fixture belonging to such building to be
liable to imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

[5.]—Talpuries to Monateatures, Machinery, &c.

[196. Unlawfully and maliciously cutting, breaking, or
destroying, or camployed in, manufacturing or preparing
any such goods, article, or material, or by force entering
into any building or place with infect to commit any such
offence—penal servitude for not exceeding fourteen years.

[197. Unlawfully and maliciously cutting, breaking, or
destroying, &c., any looin, frame, machine, or,
prepared for, or employed in, nanufacturing or preprises of manufacture; or cutting, breaking, or
destroying, or engine used or intended to be used for
sheep-washing, wool-pressing, sugar-rashing, cotton-ginp

202. Unlawfully and maliciously destroying or damaging any hopbinds, or vines, cotton, or sugar cansa—penal serviture for ten years.

203. Unlawfully and maliciously destroying or damaging any tree, spling, or shrub, or underwood in any park, pleasure ground, garden, orchard, avertue, 'public place or enclosed ground, of ground sjoining or belonging to any dwelling-house (in case the amount of 'injury done shall exceed the sum of one pound)—penal servitude for five years.

204. Unlawfully and maliciously destroying or damaging any tree, sapling or shrub, or any underword prowing obsewhere than in any place mentioned in the last preceding section (in case the amount of injury done oxceeds the sum of five pounds)—penal servitude for five years.

205. Unlawfully and maliciously destroying or damaging early tree, sapling or shrub, or underwood, the injury dense have the control of the pounds of the proving or damaging early tree, sapling or shrub, or underwood, the injury dense prisoment for any term not exceeding two years.

205. Unlawfully and maliciously destroying or damaging with intent to destroy any plant, root, fruit, or vegetable produce growing in any garden, orchard, nursery ground, lothouse, greenhouse, or conservatory, after a previous summary conviction for any such efficace—pound servituda for five years.

hothouse, greenhouse, or council was the servitude for five years.

"207. Unlawfully and rashiviously driving any cattle into any enclosed land under cultivation, or unlawfully and maliciously pulling or breaking down, or nemering &c. any fence, wall, dyke, or palisade, or opening, or leaving open any gate or sile-rail, with intent in any such case, to allow eattle to stray upon wheth enclosed land—imprisquent for instruction of the council of the coun

maliciously pulling or breaking down, or removing &co, any fence, wall, dyke, or palisado, or opening, or leaving open any gate or slip-rail, with intent in any such case, to allow eath to stray upon such enclosed land—imprisonment for; not exceeding four years.

(1)—Injuries to Mines.

203. Unlawiully and maliciously setting fire to any mine of coal, kerosene shale, or other minoral fuel, or to any wall of minesal oil—penal servitude for life;

203. Unlawiully and maliciously attempting to set fire to any each mine, &c.—penal servitude for fourteen years.

210. Unlawfully and maliciously couring water to be conveyed or run into any mine or authernacous passage communicating therewith, with intent to destroy or damage such mine, or to hinder or delay the working thereof, or with the like intent unlawfully and maliciously pulling down, inling up, or obstructing, or damaging with intent to destroy, obstruct, or render useless any airway, water-way, drain, pit, level, or shaft of er belonging to any mine—ponal servitude for seven years.

211. Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to or pulling down, or, destroying, or damaging with intent to destroy, obstruct, or render useless any airway, water-way, drain, pit, level, or shaft of er belonging to any mine—ponal servitude for seven years.

211. Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to or pulling down, or, destroying, or damaging, with intent to destroy or render useless any commenced with, or any sustin, building, or encount, bridge, waggen-way, or trunk, or any appliance or apparatus in connection therewith, or any sustin, building, or render useless any conjunction, bridge, waggen-way, or trunk, used or intended to be dued in the business of any mine (whether such angine, statith, building, or explaratus, or cutting, breaking, unfastaning, or damaging or dama

or floodgate of any mill-pend, reservoir, or poel—imprisonment for four years.

(10.)—Injuries to Bridges, Vladouts, and Toll-bars.

215. Unlawfully and maliciously pulling or throwing
down or in anywise destroying any bridge, viaduct, or
aqueduct, &c., or doing any injury with intent to render
such bridge, &c., dangerous or impassable—penal servitrails for life.

11. 216. Unlawfully and maliciously throwing down, &c., in
the whole or in part, any tumpits gate or tollbar, &c.,

The C. W. C Comments

er any house, building, or weighing our ina created for the better collection, ascertainment, or secritiy of tell—imprisonment for not executing twelve months.

(11.)—injuries to Railway Cartiages and Telegraphs.

217. Unlawfully and moliciously patifine, placing, assting or throwing upon or across any railway any wood, stene, or other matter or thing, or taking up, remaring, or displacing any roil, sheeper, &c., or turning or diverting any points or other machinery belonging to any rullway, or insking, showing, hiding, or removing any signal or light, &c., or doing any other matter or thing with intent to obstruct, uport, averthrow, injure, or destroy any origina, tude for life.

218. By any unlawful set, or he was matter.

unde for life.

218. By any unlawful act, or by any willed omission or neglect, obstructing, or causing to be obstructed, any spine of carriage, using any milkay, or adding or assisting therein—inprianment for not exceeding three years.

109. The state of the control of the control of the control of any unlawful and willfully alterpath post or wire, or by any unlawful and willfully alterpath post or wire, or by any unlawfull and willfully alterpath post or wire, or by any unlawfully and unlictonally destroying or damaging any book, manuscript, picture, print, states, bust, ony-ace, or any other article or thing kept for the purpose of art; science, any book manuscript, and of curiously in any building to heleging to the Once-tree of curiously in any building to leaging to the Once-tree of curiously in any building to leaging to the Once-tree of curiously in any building to from time to fine open for the admission of the public of any considerable number of persons, either graunionally or by the payment of innew, or any picture, state of the outside of the curiously in any picture, state of the curiously in any statue or menument across of the curiously in any statue or menument expected to public view, or any statue or menument expected to the curiously and provided and under oullivation, the state or menument expected by the oreal picture, and the curiously in any picture, state or menument expected to the time, be unlawfully and maliciously killing, maining, or woulding any outle—penal servitude for ten years.

221. Unlawfully and maliciously stating for to, evided that where such cathed the state of the curiously picture of the curiously of the curiously picture of the curiously of the curiousl

ment for not exceeding its months,

23d. Unlawfully and malifoldinly killing, maining, or
wounding any dog, bird, beast, or other suinal, not being
cattle, but being either the subject of larcenty at common
law, or ordinarily kept in a state of confidences, or for any
domestic purpose (two, Justices)—imprisonment for not exceeding four negalits, or payment ever and above smount of
injury, of not exceeding kyany, pounds. Subsequent
offences—imprisonment for not exceeding at months.

offences—imprisonment for not exceeding six months.

237. Unlawfully and mallelonsly dipluring any real or personal property whateover (including any tree, appling, abpling, underweed), for which, no punishment is bermineledore provided (two Justices)—imprisonment for not exceeding two months, or to payment; of not exceeding two pounds, and also reasonable componation, for the linjury done not exceeding five, pounds, such latter, sun, in the case of private property, to be paid to the party angrieved; and in the case of property of a public mature, or wheelin any public right is concerned, to be applied as the Justices may think fit.

(5.)—Declaratory Clauses.

any public right is concerned, to be applied as the Justices may think fit.

(5.)—Declaratory Clauss.

238. Every act of malicious lajitry to property the doing of which is made punishable under any of the foregoing provisions to be equally an offence, so, punishable whether the property in respect of which it was committed belonged to a private person or to her Majesty, or was otherwise of a public nature. And every set of malicious liquiny done to property by any person with intent. to injure or defraud another, to be an offence within these provisions, although the offender was at at the time of its commission in lawful possession of such property.

239. Not necessary in any prescention for any such act, whether by indictment or before Justices, to prove the existence of malices. Provided always that no act shall be deemed malicious which shall have been done by the accured under a reasonable supposition in fact entertained by him that he had a right to do such act.

(6.)—Cruelty to Animals.

by him that he had a right to do such act.

(0.)—Cruelty to Animals.

240. Cruelly wending or torturing any cattle, to be a misdemenour, punishable by imprisonment for not exceeding twelve months, or by a line not exceeding one hundred pounds. Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the summary conviction of the offender under the Cruelty to Animals Act, and that, after any such conviction, or after acquittal, by the Justice or Justices on the merits, he shall not be liable to prosecution under this Act for the same cause.

PART IV .- FORGERY.

(3.)—Forging Transfers of Stock, &c.

(3.)—Forging any transfer of any interest in any stock, annuity, or other public fund of, in any part of her Majest's dominion, or in the capital stock of any, half corpetate, company, or society, or any authority to transfer any the share, &c., or to receive any money payable in respect of stane, or with interest or deferred, &c. by virtue of any such forgod authority—penal servitude for fourthen years.

248. Personating any owner, of say such interest, &c., and thereby transferring, or endeavouring to transfer interest, or receive mence, or endeavouring to transfer interest, or present in any book of necount of public funds or public company's accounts, &c., with intent to defended penal servitude for fourteen years.

250. Person making out or declaring false dividend, warrant, &c.—ponal servitude for soven years.

(4.)—Porging India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, &c.

251. Forging East India bonds, Exchequer bills, or debentures, &c.—penal servitude for seven years.

263. Making or having possession of plates, &c., like those ured for Exchequer bills, &c.—penal servitude for seven years.

263. Making, without lawful authority, &c., paper like that used for Exchequer bills, &c.—penal servitude for seven years.

264. Without lawful authority or excuse purchasing or-

aven years.

254. Without lawful authority or excuse purchasing or eceiving, or knowingly having possession of paper, plates, or dies to be used for Exchequer bills, &c.—imprisonmentor dies to be used for Exchequer bills, &c.—imprisonment-for three years.

(5.)—Forging Stamps.

255. Forging or possessing false dies or stamps, &c. removing stamps from one document to another, erasing names, &c.; or using or selling stamped documents from which names have been erased, &c.—penal servitude for

which names have been crassed, &c.—penal servitude for ten years.

(6.)—Forging lank Notes,

256. Forging any note, or bill of exchange of any bank, or any indersement on, or assignment of any such note or bill, &c.—penal servitude for fourteen years. Without lawful authority, or excuse, purebasing, receiving, or possessing any eigh forged note, knowing the same to be forged—penal servitude for fourteen years.

(7.)—Engraving Flates, &c., for Bank Notes, &c.

257. Unlawfully tengraving, or having any plate, &c., for making bank notes, or paper on which they are printed—penal servitude for fourteen years.

258. Unlawfully engraving, or having any word, number, figure, device, character, or ornament, the inpression taken from which shall resemble, or apparently be intended to resemble, any part of a bank note, &c., penal servitude for fourteen years.

259. Every blank bank note, &c., to be equally within the two has preceding sections.

299. Svery blank bank note, &c., to be equally within the two has preceding sections.
260. Having mends for paper with the name of any banker, &c., -penal servitude for fourteen years.
261. Unlawfully engraving plates for feinign bills or notes, &c., -penal servitude for fourteen years.
(8.)—Forging Deeds, Wills, hills of Exchange, &c.
262. Forging any Will or testamentary instrument—penal servitude for fife. Forging any deed or bond, &c., or any assignment thereof—penal servitude for fourteen years.

years.

263. Forging bills, or notes, or orders, receipts, &c., for goods, &c.—p.nal servitude for ten years.

264. Signing bill, note, &c., by procuration, without authority—penal servitude for ten years.

265. Oblitenting crossings on cheques—penal servitude for ten years.

265. Obliterating crossings on cheques—penal servitude for the years.

266. Forging any debenture or other instrument not otherwise hereinsteare provided for—penal servitude for the years.

(25.)—Forging Records, Process Instruments of Evidence, &c.

(9.)—Forging Records, Process Instruments of Evidence, &c. 267; Forging or fraudulently allering any record, entry, soinute, or process, or any instrument or document; whatsoever, of or belonging to or issued by or filed in any Court whatsoever in this colony (including ber in the Court of Vice Admiralty and every Court of General Sessions of the Peace, District Court, and Court of Petty Sessions), or any writing used or intended to be need as evidence in any such Court penal servitude for seven years.

268. An officer or clerk of any such Court knowingly uttering any false copy or certificate &c., of any such eccord, Drecess, &c., or any suchs court from to intering any

eccode, precels, &c., or any purson cortifying to uttering or withfully using any forged process, &c. pranal servitude for never pears.

209. Forging instruments made evidence by Statute—penal servitude for seven years.

(10)—Porging matters, respecting registration of Deeds.

270. Forging of any instrument, as to the registry of deeds—penal servitude for ten years.

(11).—Forging signature of Justices or Officers of Courte, &c.

271. Forging symmetrous of Justices or Officers of Courte, &c.

271. Forging any instrument, &c., or signature made, or purporting, or appearing to be made by a Judaq, or by the Muster in Equity, Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Eastete, or any officer of any Court, or by any Justice of the Peace, or any officer of any Court, of by any Justice of the Peace, or any officer of any Court, of by any Justice of the Peace, or any officer of any Court, of the programment, &c.

(12).—Falsoly ecknowledging freeguizances, &c.

272.—Unlawfully acknowledging recognizances, &c., in the name of another—penal servitude for seven years.

(14).—Peacing matters relating to Martiage.

273. Forging and uttoring any writing rupporting to be a consent to the partiage of any preject of martiage, or capy of any registry of marriage, &c.—penal servitude for ten-years.

(14.)—Peacing angles of the penal servitude for ten-years.

rears.

(14.)—Falsifying or Defacing Registers or Entries of Rirths,

(27.)—Falsifying registers or entries of births, doaths, &c.,

r piring falso certificates thereof—penal servitude for

or piring falso certificates thereof—penal servitude for fourten youts.

275. Withilly making false entries in copies sent to registrat, &c.—penal servitude for fourteen years.

276. Enoughly causing or permitting any such act to be equally punishable.

(15.—Receiving or equanding property on forged instruments.—277. Domanding property on forged instruments—penal servitude for fourteen years.

(16.)—Perging trade marks, &c.

278. Forging or fraudulently using itude marks, &c.—imprisonment for not exceeding one hundred pounds, in addition to or without such imprisonment.

without such imprisonment.

PART V.—COINAGE OFFUNCES.

(1.)—Interpretation and General Clauses.

270. Interpretation of terms—current gold and silver colo, copper coin, &c.

283. Colleges to be complete although the counterfeit coin shall be incomplete.

(2.)—Counterfeiting or uttering, &c., gold or allyer cein.

281. Unlawfully making or counterfeiting any of the Quien's gold or allyer coin—ponal servitude for fourcen

years. Colouring coint or make it pass for gold or altered or a later of a colouring coint or make it pass for gold or altered godules coint on make it pass for a higher coin—penal servitude for fourteen years.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FRIENDS IN COUNCIL." I strrose that there is no person, however strong-minded or wise-minded, who has not, at some time of his or her life, suffired grievously from being, as he or she would say meglected. This worst of injuries, neglect, minded or wise-minded, who has not, at some time of his of her life, suffired grievously from being, as he or she would say; meglected. This woust of injuries, neglect, has been inflicted upon the greatest as well as the meanest of minkind. Those who have read the exquisite essays of Charles Lamb will recollect (for who can forget those essays who has once read them;) his charming essay on Ellistoniana. In that essay Lamb relates a most significant ancedore of his hero. A poor gif, of very humble pretensions, "a dirty fringe and appendage of the lamp's amoke," as he describes her, had performed her meagre part to the dissatisfaction of the audience, had been hissed, and had refused to come on again. She was brought before the great Elliston, who was then manager of the Olympic Theatre. The manager at first space in extenuation, that the audience had hissed her. Then Elliston, "gathering up his features into one significant mass of wonder, pity, and expostulatory indignation," exclaimed, "They have hissed me." And more he could not say.

Now, applying this story to our present subject, each of us must say, if brought into the Palace of Truth, "They have neglected me." Luckily for Shakspeare, we know but little of his life. I have no doubt, however, that even that great personage sometimes thought that he was neglected. An ingenious critic, I think it was Mr. Hallam, has pointed out that there was a period in Shakspeare's life when he was evidently much dissatisfied with himself, with the world, and probably with his treatment by the world. I did not need the comments of this ingenious critic to assure me of the fact in question. Such passages as—

"The learned pate sucks to the golden tool; All is oblique"-

PART IV.—FORDERY.

(1.)—Declaratory and General Clauses.

241. (New.) Wherever, by this Act, the forging of any signature, &c., is made punishable, the altering of the same in any particular with intent to defraud, to be equally so.

242. (New.) The like as to forging, uttering, &c.

243. (New.) The like as to forging or uttering any attestation of any document, &c.

244. (New.) The like as to offering, uttering, &c., of instruments forged out of the colony.

245. Porging any of her Majosty's seals used or appointed to be used in any part of her deminions, or the seal of New South Wales, or of any British colony, or the impression of any such seal, or uttering any instrument whatsoever with the impression of any such seal, or uttering any instrument whatsoever with the impression of any such seal, or uttering any instrument whatsoever with the impression of any such seal, or uttering any instrument whatsoever with the forgreen year.

246. Forging the signature of the Governor, or of any of the Majosty's Principal or Under Secretary in this colony, or of the Surveyor-General, deputy Surveyor-General, Adultior-General, Chief Commissioner of Crown Larde, or any Collector of Customs to any grant, commission, warrant, order, or other official instrument or document—penal servitude for text years.

3 the seal of a municipal corporation as to forging the seal of a municipal corporation as to forging the seal of a municipal corporation as to forging the seal of a municipal corporation as to forging the seal of a municipal corporation as to forging any control of the corporation and the proposition of the proportion of nine to one of the former.

In the first place I maintain that there is no time for intentional neglect. This may seem at first to be a very bold proposition, and one which requires some any control of the corporation. What I mean is, that few people have the space time in which they can show intentional neglect to others. Take the daily life vero of the carry on the other control of the corporation and o

Thow pass from the more general discussion of the subject to particular instances. And, first, I take doe of the smoat common forms of supposed neglect. Our chard are seen in the words. New duties crowd upon his spate time and energy. He has risen into a "higher eightere." We sometimes use this phrase compelves and energy. He has risen into a "higher eightere." We sometimes use this phrase ourselves and energy. He has risen into a "higher eightere," We sometimes use this phrase ourselves and foresteen the state of the control of the control

would you?"

I admit that the foregoing seems to be a very ungracious rejoinder. It is, however, often true, and there is always some comfort in the truth, although

unwelcome.

He should recollect, too, that indoor work—work done intra nurce, as it has been called—is, of necessity, known but to few. It has no chance of popular appliance. Often the better the work is done, the less likely it is to come to the surface, and to be appreciated by warmy needs.

applause. Often the better the work is done, the less likely it is to come to the surface, and to be appreciated by many people.

I now take up a most thorny branch of the subject: it is what I will call neglect in society. There is an immense amount of misery (I scarcely use too strong a word) arising from social neglect. I am not sure that it does not outweigh all the rest. "Why sin I not invited here: How is it that I was invited there last year, and now they seem to have quite lorgotten the fact of my existence?" This is but one form of social neglect: it is myriad-formed. There is the neglect of salutation; the diminution of correspondence, the decrease of that companienship which used it to be so long and so unwearied; but now it appears, as the neglected persoa peevishly exclaims, "He can hardly spare a word to throw at me." What is to be said to all these poor, neglected people? I think you must show them that they often omis all consideration of the chief elements of human life—namely, time, space, money, trouble, illness, and adverse or hindering circumstances of all kinds. I will give an instance, apparently of a very trivial character, but which will serve as a good illustration of what I mean. A great lady, now, alas! dead, who of late years was the foremost entertainer of our time, and whose parties were certainly most successful, happened once to discuss the subject of invitations with the writer of this essay. After speaking generally of her difficulties, she said, "Now

has really very little hierarca his disposal. His case, which is a complete that the complete program success. Here executed the complete is a complete to the complete that he complete that the complete that he complete that he

at our last two meetings. The chairman takes a different view from what I do in this matter, and I suppose Brown, did not like to go against the chairman, though, in matters of business, he is a steady opponent to him, to show his independence. Green is the worst of all. You know how I pulled him through that very awkward affair of his. I must own that, filtherto, he has ever been most profusely grateful in word and deed, but his gratitude does not extend to battling with the world for a friend who is now himself in some trouble. Good heavens! how straid you all are of this same world—so minny millions of insignificant units—mostly fools."

"To this tirade I replied, 'I am very busy now; let us go and dine at the "Gazrick" next. Saturday, We'll talk it well over then. I like dining at the 'Garrick, and looking at the portraits of the great actors and actresses, about whom the last generation used to tell us such grand things. What playgeers they were, that last generation! How they knew their Shakespeare by heart. I remember an eld gentleman whose favourite phrase, when he wanted to describe an ignorant man, was, 'Sir, he is as ignorant as dirt. I ventured one day to ask the old gentleman where he got his simile. 'Young man, you don't seem to know your Shakespeare,' he replied, and true enough that simile is to be found in Shakespeare." My friend then withdrew, having a very sour

Shakespeare.

"My friend then withdrew, having a very sour aspect, sourer even than when he entered, thinking me no doubt frivolous, vexatious, and unkind. But I had some meaning in what I said.

"In the next few days I was not unmindful of my friend; and, as you may imagine, had, as they say in official life, some 'communications' with these unkind fellows, Brown, Green, Jones, Smith, and Robinson, with all of whom I had, luckily, some slight acquaintance.

"My friend and I met at the 'Garrick' at the appointed time. His countenance was mightily

"My friend and I met at the 'Garrick' at the appointed time. His countenance was mightly changed, and was, indeed, quite pleasant to dook upon. I pretended to be entirely occupied in admiring the theatrical portraits. 'Do let me tell you before dinner,' he said. 'No, no, I replied; 'let us have our dinner first, gracvances afterwards.' 'But I must tell you,' he rejoined; 'I've been the greatest fool alive. I am a calumniating scoundrel. And then came out the whole story, which, of course, I knew before. There had been a real cause in each ease for the non-manifestation of sympathy, that had been a bitterly felt by my poor sensitive friend. Jones had been desperately ill; there had been a death in Brown's family, which accounted for his absence at the two previous moetings of the Insurance Office; Robinson had gone to jetch his daughter from a school in Paris; Green had been in sore distress, but had not liked to apply again to his former benefactor.

"'I'll do my best for Green once more,' exclaimed

"I'll do my best for Green once more, exclaimed my generous friend.
"There had been a marriage in Smith's family, which had occupied all their attention.
"In short, there were not merely excuses, but valid exences in every case, for the apparent neglect from which my friend as keenly suffered.
"The lest part of it was, that three out of the fire thought that they had been neglected, and complained that they had seen nothing of him on occasions which were so mupertant to them. All five vowed that his conduct had been most noble and disinterested, and that they entirely agreed with his opinion. The perfect sincerity, of that statement! I doubt a little; but my friend was quite satisfied of the truth-of it. We had a most pleasant dinner at the Garriek, for no one could be more agreeable than my sensitive friend when he was not in one of his most sensitive friend when he was not in one of his most sensitive friend when he was not in one of his most sensitive friend when he was not in one of his most sensitive friend for me or for the newspapers, as he almost told me, now that he had his dear friends, Jones, Smith, Brown (litrown's intellect was much underrated by people, who did not know him well), Green, and Robinson, entirely on his side, and on the side of right?"

It is needless to comment much on the foregoing story. It was, no doubt; a singular coincidence that all five of the sensitive man's friends should have had valid excuses for their seening neglect. But, perhan, I would be safe to assume that at least three-fifths of what we suppose to be neglect of ourselves are to be attributed to simple ignorance, on our part, of the circumstances of others. Not knowing where the shoot pinches, or that the shoe pinches at all, we expect our friends to have no pair or difficulty is walking exactly in the path we have laid down fer them.—Good Words.

The Canoness: A Tale in Feras of the Time of the First French Revolation. Canabridgo: Dolghton, Boll, and Co. London; Bell and Dally, 1871.

We have often thought, and possibly have taken occasion to say, that the writer of a volume of verashould give on his title-page not only his name! from which, indeed, we may very probably lears, nothing, but his age, and any other particulars of his condition which may assist the critic who has to appreciate the merits of his performance. The task of the reviewer would be exceedingly simple if he had only to execute the stern law which denies to medisore poots the right of existence. But what is medisority at eighteen may, as the critics of Lord Byron found to their cost, become genius at twenty, while a practised literary skill, on the other hand, can produce an article which simulates with remarkable exactness the appearance of the real work of the poet. We do not hesitate to confess that we are perplexed by the volume before its. One of its chief charateristics is its harked imitation of various styles, The atrangement of the "Ganonasa." as a whole, strongly resembles that of Mr. Tennyson's "Mand," and the influence of that poet dominates both the thought and the versification more or less decidedly from the beginning to the end. At the same itme, we are frequently reminded both of Mr. and Ms. Browning, while one poem, entitled "Philosophy" must be pronounced a very skilly imitation of Mr. Coventry Parlmre-unless indeed he himself be again writing, and writing anonymously. This is exactly, the thing while one carlish produce, while the young note, on the contrary, when he imitates, is increasingly he had a decided from the beginning to the end. An interest in the hory of the story is the heiror, a wealthy family founded by a fierce old Fifth Monarchy man. If enters the Army, goes out to across in which across the service almost, in disprace, and, after varily thought when he were a firm of the story is the heiror, a wealthy family founded by a fierce old Fifth Monarchy

stogo; Counting the gilt and spangles that match with a shifting creed;
Never a new thought comes on earth, but men or mea's
hearth, bleed.
Dying friends, I see you pass through the eddy of dust and
flame. This shall drain the poisoned cup that saves from a public

This shall mount the scaffold, a son's blood raddened first,—
One shall kneel at the shattered Cross, and cry to the Lord he cursed.

"Prophet who bedost ovil, well for women at least.
That the silk dress guards thus, more than the breastplate,
or robe of priest.
Yours the clash of ringing awords, ours to watch by the
bed bid ing the wound and blessing, draping the sleep of the dead.
Ah! not here are soldiers and meroy; the headsman shall hold:

the count?'

In a very different style is the description of the Canoness, not a few stanzas of which might stand for quotations from the nuthor of the "Angel in the House." Here are two, the second of which strikes us as being subtle in expression:—

us as being subtle in expression:

"Yet she talks well. I like her best
When, glowing like a Notthera light,
Her quiet tinted words suggest
Whele heavenly regions out of sight.
It is not often I provoke
These flashes of her deeper mind;
A quick retort, a ready joko,
More often screen the heart behind.

"Her beauty's of a kind which yet
No artist cared or knew to paint;
Not ingénue, yet not coquette,
With too much breeding for a saint.
Greuze, with a thought from Rafsel,
Would give her best: the secret lies
In subtle shifting lines that tell
The heart, and virginal pure eyes."

And here again, is something on the same a
different again:

d here again, is several of the first hat lies that the several the several that here alone of the here again.

"All things a lover praises; hair that lies Like down on the white strand Over pure brows, and faith in fearless eyes, The light wave of the hand, The musical clear tones, the manner born To gracious thoughts, yet capable of acorn.

Way to the K

"The nameless charm of life subdued to law,

Of law that brings new grace,

Make distance greater while they witch and draw;

Light heart and sunny tace

Soften in vain. So perfect is not near.

O for the little faults that basish fear!"

There is, we conceive, no little power which can turn from the tenderness and grace of verse of this kind the strong invective of the following passage:— Death, in it only death the spectra we dread may come?

"Death, in it only death the spectra we dread may come?

Fall not darker shadows at times on the poor man's home?

Come not strange forebodings screes us whosever we press

Bride or daughter in loving arms, lest this be the last

cares?

Lest the pure eyes coyly drooped, the low tones endlessly

aweet, Eyes that lighten to see us, voice that softens to greet. Be but quarry for courtly sport, the prey of the tyrant' Mile we how the heavy head, and bear as the possint Day that our fathers prayed for, when all the wretched should rise, Day of combat and victory, is this thy star in the skies? Still the darkness is round us, and scarcely who aids us we

know, Searcely discern the battle, but grope to close with the fee: If we strike a brother to earth, not reading the doubtful eign, Brother, who wouldest have died for us, forgive us, the cause is thine. If we strike in the flush of wrath when the field is gained

Blance not ye who know our past: is the blood that flows so Surely the tavern, the midnight brawl, the vices that stain

Surely the tavern, the midnight brawl, the vices that sain and sear,
Have had richer harvest from France than we in our vengennecyear."

One more quotation must suffice. It is from the poem called "Denouement," where the teller of the story reflects upon its meaning. What if these two had understood each other earlier? Did not some cruel fate rob them of a happy life that might have been? Yet, on the other hand, would they have been happier? The doubt, as it refers to the possible future of the hero, is foreibly put in the following lines:—

happier? The doubt, is it reters to the possible future of the bero, is forcibly put in the following lines:—

"God bids us pray, and hardly quite donies

"God bids us pray, and hardly quite donies

"Facding us with the phantom of our hope,
Yetnever but in anger grants the prayer;
When the importunate will that cannot brook
Desaid or delay, like him that dared
At Sais, lifts the fatal vell and hath
Its deadly longing and consumes with grief.
For count the gain of twenty, thirty yours
Freed in some faily-land of life, divorced
From all but trivial sins, and filled with love

Worn to mechanic shapes or delied with use:
Can this outwelgh in him that is true man
The passionate craving after unknown worlds,
New rether, where the languid pulse may beat
Quicker, the brint team, and the dreams be true?

Will be not, like Ulyssee, turn again
To the rough waves, and venture all to know
The stern endeavour and the distinit hope?

Life is not in its pance, but its toil.

These extracts are not an unfair or unduly favourable specimen of the volume. It would not be difficult to eriticise them sovereily. The working-out of the thought is often rough and unfinished; the versification, though fluent and often vigorous, is unequal. Yet we are strangely mistaken if they do not show roal power. The variety of mood, to mention one of their most striking characteristics, which they express, and the sustained power with which, for the most part, that variety is given, show no common ability. The gift of saying things that can be remembered, such as this, which we may call a conecit, but still do not forget,—

"The babes

That feel the heart beat as they dean the broast,"

ning to ntly re-ile one anced a

to our is that mostly cates no though crois a savours ect, the work of

an shall

not forget,—

"The babes

That feel the heart beat as they drain the breast,"
—the gift of writing verse which has a ring in it, and leaves an each obchied it, we seem to see in the author of the Canoness. They are, in a degree, common to the rhetorician and the poet. Which kind of power they indicate in the present case is more than we feel disposed to say with assurance.

BREACHES OF NATIONAL FAITH

BREACHES OF NATIONAL FAITH.

(From the Times, May 6.)

When De Tocqueville composed his great work on Democracy in America, he expressed his confidence in the stability of the Union, so long as the Supreme Court should escape degradation. The Supreme Court should escape degradation. The Supreme Court should escape degradation. The Supreme Court was created by the founders of the Republic to be-the guardian of the libertics and franchises of its individual citizens. Hamilton and his associates knew the dangers that flow from the unchecked power of majorities. They foreasw that efforts might be made to vote down rights which might have become obnoxions to the multitude, and they accordingly drew up a Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any ex past facto law, and forbidding every State from sanctioning any law which might impair the obligation of contracts. This of itself would be insufficient, and they accordingly west on to erect a Supreme Court of the Union, with power to disallow and declare void any Acts that Congress itself might approve in violation of the Constitution. It was thus thought that the security of personal rights would be complete, while eare was taken to provide, by an elaborate machinery, into which we need not now enter, that the Constitution might be altered from time to time so as to be accommodated to the varying stages of social and political development. But the articles to which we have referred have never been altered or modified. To this day, as in 1787, the power of passing an expost facto law, or of abrogating the validity of contracts, is denied to the Legislatures of the States, and the Supreme Court of the Union remains to guard the ark of the national covenant.

denied to the Legislatures of the States, and the Supreme Court of the Union remains to guard the ark of the national covenant.

The Constitution remains as when Washington signed it, in the twelfth year of the Independence of the States, but the safeguard on which De Tocqueville relied has become untrustworthy. The Supreme Court is degraded, and the authority that once hallowed it is gone. The news transmitted to us by our Philadelphia Correspondent, that the new members added to the Supreme Court have forced the Court to reverse its own decision on the Legal Tender Act, amounces one of the most deplorable events that have occurred for many years in American history. The Court no longer defends the principles of the Constitution against the violence of party and the injustice of power. Men were much shocked, and not without excuse, when the Supreme Court, under the Presidency of Chief Justica Taney, denied to Dred Scott the status of freedom; but the decision in that case, though questionable, was not without some show of reason in its favour, and it was undeniably pronounced according to due course of law. The decision of the present Court is violent as well as unjust. It has been pronounced

accision in that case, though questionable, was not without some show of reason in its favour, and it was undeniably pronounced according to due course of law. The decision of the present Court is violent as well as unjust. It has been pronounced by a Court packed for the purpose. It reverses a judgment arrived at after deliberate argument by the same Court before new members were added for the purpose of swamping its decision. We must add, as being able to survey the question from a position of impartiality, that it is directly in conflict both with the principles and the precedents of American law. At the end of the first year of the Civil-War, Congress passed an Act authorising the Secretary of the Freasiry to issue promissory notes payable to bearer, and it provided that "such notes shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties—and shall also be lawful money and a logal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States." The legality of the Act was immediately questioned, on the ground both that it was ex post facto and that it abrogated the validity of contracts. Money had been lent in hard cash within the Union, and even to States of the Union, both by its citizens and by foreigners, and this Statute gave debtors the power of satisfying their pre-existing debts by payments in inconvertible paper. The difference in voluc of paper and bullion rapidly increased until paper was worth not more than 40 per cent. of its nominal value, and creditors loudly protested against being thus nucleted of their just claims. The mass of the people, on the other hand, were very well satisfied with what appeared to be a convenient mode of discharging their debts, and the apologists for the action of Congress attempted to justify it by referring to the people, on the other hand, were very well satisfied with what appeared to be a convenient mode of discharging their debts, and the apologists for the action of Congress attempted to justify it by referring to the people of the summer of

curred debts before the Act to satisfy their creditors in the same medium in which the debts were incurred—that is to say, in gold and silver. The decision was given by a bare majority, but it was hailed as a noble instance of the triumph of law and justice that among the majority was found Chief Justice Chase, who had been Secretary of the Treasury when the Act was passed, but who had been converted by sheer force of reason to disallow the validity of a law passed under his auspices. All our congratulations were, however, premature. No sooner was the decision pronounced than pressure was put upon the President to appoint to the Bench additional Justices who should join the minority upon it so as to roverse the decision. The President yielded to the pressure. He appointed two Justices—Strong and Bridley. On the ist of April last year, an application was made to rohear the case, and, after argument, the application was granted the two Justices voting with the three dissentionts from the existing judgment in favour of the application. After the lapse of twelve months, the case has been heard; and our American correspondent writes that "all accounts agree that the speeches against the constitutionality of the retrospective part of, the statute were by far the most able, the speeches in its favour being weak and unconvincing." However that may be, judgment has been pronounced in favour of the Act. The Judges last appointed (Strong and Bradley) have joined the three constitutions the minority in the original judgment, and, overruling Chief Justice Chase and Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field, have decided that the Act is constitutional in respect of contracts made as well before as after its enactment.

The decision of the Supreme Court that reported is an immense misfortune to the American Union, When the Legal Tender Act was passed, in the heat of the war, immediate advantage was taken of its provisions by all the States, except Massachnaetts and Rhode Island. The Legislature of New York haloned to lend the Stat

source and sorrow that must fill the minds of patriotic Americans when they see their highest tribunal—the Court which had won the admiration and respect of the world—brought down so low as to pervert judgment and throw a gloss of legality over private and public dishonesty.

SENSATIONAL NOVELS.

sensational nover is subjects for novels. The novels of the day have gone beyond such rules. We have no wish to be intelerant or Puritanical. We acknowledge the claims of murder either as a line art, or as an instrument of the fine arts, as our authors please. We are ready to admit the necessity of one killing at least in every three volumes. But there are limits. And we submit with all deference to the taste of the public, that the Road murder, most cold-blisheded of recent crimes, and the sonce-famous case of Madeline Smith, are not its subjects to be enshrined in fiction. The last of these is the model for "Esther Hill's Secret," a book which sets forth how a certain pale beautiful woman appears in an English village, is taken notice of at the Hall, refuses to accept that notice, then yields, then is fallen in love with by the squire, and finally flies from him, leaving a confession behind her of the ghastly reason she has for keeping out of the way of Christian folks—to wit, that she has been tried for the murder of her husband, and dismissed by a Scotch jury with the awful verdict of "Not Proven" overshadowing her for over. The squire is so dauntless that he follows, finds, and marries her all the same. Now this, we submit, is a horror beyond the legitimate range of fletion. "We recollect at the time of Madeline Smith's trial the curious rumours that were alfoat as to the love-letters (love)—the word is revolting in such a connection) that were poured upon her in her prison, and the proposals of marriage made to her by fools—as if the likelihood that she had killed one man-gave her-a charm in the imagination of others. Anything more debasing and abonimable could scarcely be conceived. In real life, such terrible interruptions of the blessed mononoty of good behaviour, which, thank Heaven! is, after all, the common rule, must be supported as best we can, and forgotten as soon as possible. But what shell we say for the taste of the writer who elects this rightful story, and the crities who applaud, and the r

AMERICAN OFFICIAL LITERATURE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

We have more than once had occasion to call attention to the peculiar value, interest, and extent of American official literature, as one of the most remarkable features of the American system of government, and as a signal illustration of American ideas of its sphere and duties. It is commonly said that Americans can do with less government than any other people; and this is true in a sense; true even now, and true to a much greater extent ten years ago, of the powers and lunctions of the central authority. But a deeper investigation shows that the main reason of the apparent absence of government was really the subdivision rather than the limitation of its functions. In 1860 the State rather than the Union—especially in the South—represented the real governing principle in American affairs. The Southerner considered his allegiance due to the State, and regarded the Union as an arrangement between the States with which he, as an individual citizen, had little to do; and the Northerner, though he thought and spoke of himself as a citizen, not of M.ssachusetts or Jown, but of the Union, really had far more to do in daily life with the State than with the Federal Government. A large share of practical nuthority, again, devolves upon the township; so that altogether we doubt whether the American does not come increfrequently into contact with public authority, is not practically more dependent on one kind of government or another, than the Englishman. Functions which here are left to voluntary agency, supplemented by public assistance and control, are there intrusted to public officers or Boards; and most agencies of a public nature, voluntary in their origin, seek and obtain the sanction and support of the State. One of the characteristic features, then, of the official literature now before us is the extent of its range, and the interference of public authority in the daily concerns of life which it mpkes. Another is the apparent necessity that much whi AMERICAN OFFICIAL LITERATURE.

pay the salaries of professional teachers. Amurican professors are too fully occupied in teaching to have time to be the piomeers of scientific inquiry. Accordingly, the geologiats, for example, of the United States seem to be for the most part in Federal or State employment; and if an English writer desired to cellect the materials for an account of the geology and paleontology of the vast regions between the Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, he would find them chiefly in official reports addressed partly to the Federal Government and partly to those of the several States. So far as our experience goes, the latter are the more thorough, the more interesting, and the more scientific; some of the Western States especially having employed. State geologists for years to collect the fullest information respecting the underground structure of their territory, and having issued at the public expense treatises that will bear comparison, with the most smuitious of scientific monographs published by local societies or wealthy amateurs in Europe. The reports of Federal officials have for the misst part a more practical purpose. They refer, of course, chiefly to the Western territories or newly-settled States; and treat the subject rather with a view to the interest of settlers and of adventurous capitalists than to the advancement of science. The fullest information as to the soil and climate, the information as to the soil and climate, the information as to the soil and climate, the information of feel any jealousy as to the extension of the powers of any of their many Governments, each of which after all only represents the united action of the whole nation or of a particular community. Only from actual commercial business is the State excluded; and even for commercial business is the State excluded; and even for commercial continuity of the whole nation of the power and the work of reduction of the whole nation of a particular community. Only from actual commercial business is the State excluded; and even for commercial b

CANNIBAL WARFARE IN AFRICA

This Bonny correspondent of the Liverpool Courier writes as follows:—"For some time past the Now-Calabar men have been secretly preparing their forces for a raid into the Ekreeka country—partly as a demonstration of their strength, and partly to see whether the Bonny men would, stand forward as the protectors of the Ekreekas, which they are bound to do by treaty. Accordingly, about a week ago, the most powerful expedition that ever left New-Calabar for Ekreeka set out under command of King Amhchree. The expedition consisted of above fifty large war canoes, manned by over two thousand men. They cautiously approached the capital of the Ekreeka country, taking three days in the movement. On the night of the third day they lay in wait near the rest that leads to the residence of King Phibia. About midnight some Ekreeka-oil and fishing canoes—about nine in number—came by, manned by both men and women. The war canoes charged out of their respective hiding places; a few minutes of confusion, cries of triumph and, shrieks, of diseary, and all was over. The canoes were captured, and with them about, twenty-five men and three casks of palm-oil; but the women, with praiseworthy activity, jumped into the creek and awam ashore; and, in spite of all the efforts of the Calabar men, they escaped through the bush to the town, and gave the alurn; the Calabar men, in their own expressive way, remarking. Them women he be devilman for run,—i.e., very swift of foot. At daylight an advance was made on the town, but the Ekreekas were too strongly posted behind stockades to warrant the Calabar men carrying the place by storm. They, therefore, opened fire on the position with canoe guns, and bombarded it for some hours. The slaughter in the crowled town must have been very great, as every shot told; and as the Calabar men guns were of heavier calibre than those of the Ekreekas, their dre was most effective at a range they had done to the Ekreekas, drew off their canoes and-returned to New Calabar Town. These commenced the herrishee and

POPPING THE QUESTION.

THERE are many reasons why popping the question should make one of the most uncomfortable moments of a man's life. Even when his feelings are not powerfully stirred, and his chief object is to obtain possession of a woman chose merits, in the eyes of others will add to whose merits, in the eyes of others, will add to his self-importance, a refusal cuts his vanity to the quick. If worthier motives urge him on, failure is a still keener disappointment. He is taught, in a very emphatic way, that there is at least one person in the world who thinks less highly of him than he does of himself. Hence the supreme hour of his distress is woman's one apportunity. Hence opportunity. However much he may exercise dictatorial authority over her afterwards, he is, for the time, completely in her power. If marriage is a sort of rervitude for woman, she has, at all events, the choice of a master. Indeed, the power of rejection must convince the lord of the creation that woman is not even half a slave. It implies an emancipation from her male relatives, who are not allowed to dispose of her without her consent. As history teaches us that the severity of the husband's rule generally goes along with the despotism of the father the liberation of woman from the thraldom of her parents ought to warn her suitor that she will not be a slave to her husbind. When the daughter was sold by her father, she had no voice in the selection of her purchaser, except such as the affection of her father allowed. But now the sexes are much more on a level, and the ethical tone of the age (we do not speak of the law, which always is behind) is against

treating women as inferiors.

If the emancipation of women were complete, if perfect equality were established between husband and wife by the law, as it is already by the best moral instincts, would it affect the the best moral instincts, would it affect the interesting subject of popping the question? Or
would the initiative remain, as hitherto,
with the male? There are of course
many whose opinions and sentiments are
so entirely fashioned by custom, that
the mere discussion of such a question
may appear absurd and offensive, but they
should not object to consider the rational
ground upon which their opinions can be defended. One circumstance falone, in the present state of the relation of the sexes, is almost
decisive. Marriage, generally speaking has & decisive. Marriage, generally speaking has a pecuniary value to women. To many it is the

tole means of livelihood. It would, therefore, tole means of livelihood. It would, therefore, be indelicate for women to propose to men, because they would be open to the suspicion of entertaining sinister motives. They would be accused of mercenary intentions, and of profaning the holy temple of matrimony by bringing into it the money-changers. The money-changers cannot, in the present state of society, be altogether driven but, but their presence is felt as a skeleton at a feast, as an ugly fact to be kept out of sight. This is the way society proceeds. When it cannot get rid of the sepulchre, it puts on white paint. When it cannot destroy the carrion, it hides its head in the sand. Thus a mercenary element in marriage is felt as a mercenary element in marriage is felt as degrading: it nevertheless cannot be expelled; it is therefore ignored. All etiquette proceeds on the assumption that it does not exist. But if a woman in needy circumstances were permitted to send round circulars to her rich

friends, acquainting them with her qualifications for matrimony and her readiness to enter
it, the polite fiction could not be kept up. The
male prerogative of popping the question may
accordingly be traced to the pecuniary responsibilities it may entail.

The accuracy of this reasoning can be tested.
In the case of one woman only is the position
of the husband, by law, inferior to that of the
wife. The Queen stands pre-eminent as an
instance of a woman taking nothing by marriage. The usual situation of the parties is
therefore reversed. It is the husband, not the
wife, that obtains an advantage by marriage. therefore reversed. It is the husband, not the wife, that obtains an advantage by marriage. If we have reasoned correctly, it would be indelicate for a man to ask the Queen in marriage, just as in other cases it would be indelicate for women to ask men. Now it is a singular fact that, in this case, ctiquette prescribes that the Queen shall pop the question. We do not know whether the same rule applies to Princesses, but it is interesting to observe that a reply to congratulations offered on the late marriage was made by the Princess Louise on behalf of herself and the Marquis of Lorne. Great is Sex, but greater still is Rank.

Great is Sex, but greater still is Rank. There are some to whom this explanation of he male prerogative will not be satisfactory, in whose eyes the glorious privilege of the Quee will appear a disagreeable anomaly, though may be excusable in a person of her exalted rank. They will point to the animal kingdom. rank. They will point to the animal kingdom, and show, as a nearly universal rule, that the imale seeks, the female, and they will declare that the prerogative of popping the question springs from an ineradicable difference in the constitution of the sexes. Nay, they will even say that the love of woman is, essentially responsive; that it is in fact, a sort of gratitude. If the woman falls in love first, she is, in their even will a plant of a gring. The in their eyes, guilty almost of a crime. The simile they delight to employ, of a plant whose tendrils cling for support, implies the same theory, for the power of climbing cannot actively be called forth until there is sumething round which to climb. A woman ought to wait until she is asked, and she ought not to love until she is loved. If this were stated merely as a rule of prudence to guide young ladies, no objection could be taken to it.

Women incur a greater risk by taking
the first step. Unless they adroitly manage
to conceal the full extent of their,
interest, they may defeat their object. They must leave a "margin of uncertainty," so as to compel a pursuit, because nowhere more than in love affairs is the difficult supposed to be identical with the precious. Without some, assistance from the arts of coquetry, love seldom rises to fever-heat. On the other hand, some men are so complaisant that they could not refuse to marrie a way and the limited to the control of the country ways and the could be controlled to the country ways and the country to the country ways and the country ways and the country to the country ways and the country ways and the country way and the country ways are considered. some men are so complaisant that they could not refuse to marry a woman who fell in love with them, if they had not already lost their hearts. The same frailty that turns off some, attracts others; and there are many instances where women by the perseverance of their love have won the hands of men, even when they have failed to subjugate their hearts.

The notion that woman's love is!) or rathe

ought to be, responsive is somewhat unfair. The minds of women are more occupied with marriage and its preliminaries than men's; they have no great competing interests. Men, as a rule, have so many sources of pleasure and employment, that the love-hunger does not prey men them. The whole education of women is more emotional. They delight more women is more emotional. They delight more in poetry, or, perhaps, we should say, in novels,—reading of a highly inflammatory description. Young ladies are excited by highly overdrawn pictures of pre-connubial felicity; no pleasure is thought worthy of comparison with love. Novelists, with an eye to profits, harp on the same theme, because they know it is so much easier to excite interest upon that subject than upon any other; and girls read till their poor nerves, become either morbidly sensitive or hopelessly benumbed. Yet, so inconsistent is society, that while permitting and eyen encouraging the perusal of novels, it condemns the unlucky girls who attempt to put in practice the lessons so assiduously instilled into practice the lessons so assiduously instilled into them. Girls are educated in a manner highly calculated to inflame their passions, and yet told it is their first duty to keep them sternly repressed in a box, until some one is goo enough to come with a key. We suspect, how ever, that society is not guilty of inconsistency but of cruelty. It takes the right means to the end in view, and it does not scruple about the painfulness of the means. It add the sort of education to fit women any man who may turn up; love-hunger is artificially stimulated, so that they may be glad to love anybody. Considering the dearth of men in the matri-monial market, there is a cruel shrewdness in this policy. Society may, in fact, he compared to a manufacturer of champagne. He purposely tontrives to generate more gas in the bottles than many of them can stand, but he does not mind a few breakages, provided those he manages to sell are full of life when the cork is

Such observations may be true, but they will have no effect. So long as girls have no means of living but marriage, so long will they be trained in the way supposed to: be most acceptable to the men they are likely to meet. In some circles, religion, in others, the opposite will be cultivated; and so of other things. Until marriage ceases to have a pecuniary attraction for women, their training will have no object in view but to pamper the superficial caprices of men. Vanity as being most easily got at, will be rickled by meck submissiveness, and, when that palls or the taste, by brusque familiarity. For men, arise those double heads of hair, for them expands the crinoline, and those mysterious hunches on the back. Men occasionally make a feeble protest, and fill the comic papers with their lamentations, but, worses their lamentations, but women never heed them; they know better than the men themselves what catches the eye. Until the pressure of this servitude is taken away, we shall never really know what women are. The sponnever really know what women are. The spon-taneous unwarped development of their nature may yield unexpected results.... If pariguess may be hazarded, it would not take away

he mule prerogative of popping the question. But the significance of that painful privilege would be much reduced. There would be nothing either more or less indelicate, or more or less prudent, in a woman delicate, or more or less prudent, in a woman falling in love than in a man succumbing to the same mighty power. Gratitude, which some think the inspiring source of woman's love, is a feeble principle to depend upon, and, at the most, can only produce a bastard affection. Love cannot be forced; it never blooms perfectly unless when it is of spontaneous growth. If the spontaneity is reciprocal, as when Romeo and Juliet simultaneously give way, the question bardly needs popping. The anxiety connected with that critical stage may, in chemical language, be described as arising from imperfect combustion. When two bodies reach a high temperature, they fuse themselves without much assistance.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

THURSDAY was one of those show-days at Shoeburyness of which the object is to give the visitors as much as possible for their money. The entertainment is required to be of a piquant character. There must be a slice from piquant character. There must be a slice from every dish which Shoeburyness can serve upastice well spiced and seasoned, a slice which is beyond no one's power of digestion. The plain fare of an ordinary working day will not do on a "special train day." There must be a little 12-inch gun, and a little 0-inch; a soupgon of Moncrieff carriage, a flavour of field gun, a spice of segment, and a finish of shrapnel, some life-saving rocket, and a morsel of 7-pounder. The effect on the targets is less considered than the effect on the visitors; and important contributions to the professional knowledge of our engineers and artillerymen are not often made on days like these. And yet such days are not wholly these. And yet such days are not wholly thrown away. They are occasions on which a large number of persons are for the first, and in many cases the only, time of their lives brought face to face with the realities of actual practice. Probably no one who has not seen a stout iron target fired at has much idea of what it is like or realises the crowded conceal-ment in the bomb proof, the moment of expectancy, the earthquaking discharge, the quick patter around of the iron fragments, the run patter around of the iron tragments, the rin through the dense sulphurous smoke to the targets, the examination of the curious deep hole, the sides of which are too hot to be safely touched. There is a great deal in all this which is interesting and even exciting, and it is certainly desirable that the interest of these experiments should find its way, heard those who are professionally enway, beyond those who are professionally engaged in them, to the outer world. The vast importance of these experiments is such that we should be very sorry to see anything done which could in any way reduce such public sympathy and support as they now receive; and therefore we should be very sorry to see these occasional gala days at Shoeburyness given up. Nevertheless, it is fair to observe that they are not days on which much real work in days. not days on which much real work is done; and to this rule Thursday's experiments were no exception. The main business of the day consisted in practice against the day consisted in practice against two targets, which represented turrets of vessels of the Thunderer, Devastation, Rupert, and Fury class, No. 34 target consisted of a solid 14-inch plate, resting on vertical (9-inch) and horizontal (6-inch) balks of teak backing, with an inner iron skin of two \$\frac{1}{2}\text{-inch}\text{ plates}\text{ and the usual iron ribs.} No. 35 target consisted of a solid 8-inch plate on vertical 9-inch teak balks, then a 6-inch plate, and then horizontal 6-inch teak balks, with the skin and ribs as in No. 34. Against with the skin and ribs as in No. 34. Against these two targets, were ranged at a distance of these two targets were ranged at a distance of 200 yards the three most powerful guns in this country. (if wa.except the single specimen of the 35-ton gun); viz., the 12-inch of 23 tons, the 11-inch of 23 tons, and the 10-inch of 18 tons. Only the first of these was fired en Thursday. One 12-inch Palliser shot and one 12-inch Palliser shell were fired at each target. The superiority of the cored shot to the shell against these very thick targets was fully established by these four shots. In both cases the shot penetrated to a considerable but asses the shot penetrated to a considerable depth, while the shells burst, apparently, before their penetrative power had been satisfactorily developed. Neither turret was penetrated, the developed. Neither turret was penetrated, the interior being, for all practical purposes, uninjured. The practice against these targets was continued on Friday with the 12-inch and 11-inch guns. On this occasion more injury was done. One shot from the 12-inch broke two of the bothcads from No. 35 target, and illustrated the inferiority of those bolts with the minus thread and Bascombe washer to the well tried Palliser bolts, which the Admiralty for some reason or another appear indisposed to adopt. An 11-inch shot struck at the junction of the two plates of No. 34 target, and wedged two plates of No. 34 target, and wedged them open in such a way as to cause considerable damage to the turret; and another round from the same gun made daylight through the same target by driving one of the large bolts before it into the interior. It is not possible to pro-nounce confidently from such limited data as to the relative powers of resistance of the two structures. But the general impression ap-peared to be that No. 35 target (with the 8-inch and the 6-inch plate) had rather the best

The most interesting feature of the trial was the very satisfactory performance of the new pebble powder. The introduction of this the very satisfactory performance of the new pebble powder. The introduction of this powder has raised the 12-inch gun from a sort of monster howizer of inferior, penetrative capabilities into a plate-piercing gun of enormous power. With R. L. G. powder the initial velocity of the 12-inch shot was only '1180 feet per second. It is now 1300 feet per second, and the effect of this is that the force of the blow struck has been raised from \$670. and the effect of this is that the force of the blow struck has been raised from 5793 to 7030 foot-tons—or, in other words, the penetrative power of this gun is now as great at 1000 yards as it formetly was at the muzzle. The 11-inch gun, although possessing the same power of penetration—measured in terms of the energy" per inch of the shot's circumference—is in total power slightly inferior to the 12-inch, as 6415 is to 7030. But on Friday the, 11-inch was, rather more lucky in its hits, and made rather, a greater show. The increase of pawer of all out heavy rifled guns due to the introduction of pebble powder is very considerable. The velocities of rifled guns due to the introduction of pebble powder is very considerable. The velocities of the guns heve, we understand, been increased as follows:—the 12-inch by 120 feet per second; the 10-inch by 35; the 9-inch by 80; the 8-inch by 85; the 7-inch by 90. To any one acquainted with the subject the force of these figures will be apparent. How in face of these results, coupled with the fact that these increments of velocity are obtained with actually less strain upon the gun, any one can be found seriously to argue against the speedy

of it. This construction—the details of which, however, admit of considerable improvement—

has the further merit of being less costly in the proportion of about 35 to 50. The ex-

periments against these targets will be continued

next week.

supply of pebble powder we are at a loss to understand. Habitues of Shoeburyness at all events were able to appreciate the tangible evidence of the efficiency of pebble which was afforded by the magnificent, and we believe unparalleled, penetrations which were obtained through its agency on Thursday and Friday. And if the impression which the habitues derived was conveyed to some of the illustrious visitors who were present, last week's experi-ments, if they teach nothing else, will not have een thrown away.

THE YEMEN EXPEDITION.

An interesting account of the Yemen Expedition under Redif Pasha is given by a correspondent of the Levant Herald, who accompanies the expedition, and dates his letter from Halli (Red Sca). The whole of the troops, by various instalments and in different vessels, both imperial vessels proper and vessels of the Fevaidi-Osmanie Company, were conveyed through the Suez Canal to their destinations on the Rea Sea coast of Arabia. After the greater part of the troops had arrived Redif Pasha concentrated his force at Coomfidah, which he took as the base of this operations. The sea being shallow for miles round the coast, special jetties had to be constructed for the purpose of disembarking troops and stores. The supply of water for so considerable a number of troops also presented great difficulty, for although wells were sunk and water procured, it frequently turned brackish and water procured, it frequently turned brackish in less than twenty four hours. The expedi-tion proceeded along the coast to Halli, where tion proceeded along the coast to Halli, where the similar embarrassment of brackish water was encountered. Halli was then left in command of Fazly Boy, an energetic officer, who showed great resources in the construction of a long and excellent jetty, the stone and wood for which he had to procure from many miles in the interior of the country. Redif Pasha marched direct lience to the Assysterritory, the very heart of the revolt which it is the object of the expedition to subdue. Few can form an adequate idea of the difficulties of such a march through an unknown country, trodden only before by the foot of the wild Arab, under only before by the foot of the wild Arab, under a broiling sun, the thermometer ranging be-tween 90 and 95 Fahrenheit, and, worse than all, with a scarcity of water. During this trying march, the latter part of it over mountrying march, the latter part of it over moun-tainous ground, all precautions were taken, flying exploring parties detached, and scouts-sent forward; but no resistance was en-countered until the columns had got fairly into the Assyr hills, when on March 18, while the troops were encamping under an eminence, a body of 500 Arabs, led by the son and brother of lbne Haid ("the new prophet"), suddenly appeared upon the heights ready arrayed for battle. A detachment of 600 men was sent against them, and after a desperate struggle, which lasted for two hours, the Arabs were put to the rout, flying in wild confusion, and leaving behind them some field-guus, their ammunition, and a number of tents. The Arab loss was 33 killed, 40 wounded, and 3 prisoners; the Turkish, 2 killed and 2 wounded. The next affair of any importance took place on March the Assyr hills, when on March 18, while the Intrisin, 2 killed and 2 wounded. The next affair of any importance took place on March 21, when Redif Pasha attacked the town of Songah, strongly fortified with five separate forts, and defended by a strong body of Arabs, under the leadership of a chief who is said to have formerly served in the Turkish army with the rank of licutenant-colonel. An obstinate engagement ensued, which lasted from sunrise until the afternoon. After six hours' fighting one of the forts was blown up by a shell exploding its powder store, and two of the other forts surrendered later in the day. The following morning the other two forts were attacked, and carried by assault, the Arabs beating a retreat to Jaffir. Hotly pursued by the troops, a garrison of two battalions only having been left in possession of Songah, the rebels were driven out of Jaffir, and further retreated to Reidd, one of the strongest of the fortified towns of Assyr, and armed with modern guns. The Arab loss in these engagements is estimated at sixty killed and wounded, and the loss of the Turkish troops at one officer and fivemen killed, and two officers and twelve rank and file wounded. A considerable booty was captured at Jaffir; a quantity of stores, 30,000, okes of wheat, butter, rice, coffee, beans, and dates; a number of tents, several field-pieces, and a supply of ammunificm two Arab standards and, most, curious of all, ten coats of chain armour. The Yemen expedition is the Abyssinian expeditions of Turkey, and although there can be no doubt that the troops will continue their successes until the rebels are completely subdued, there will probably yet be some stiff fighting on the Assyr hills. The Arabs are personally courageous, and hand to hand fight like lions, but are unable to contend with disciplined troops. Some of the Arabs, principally the leading men among them, go to the fray in coats of chain armour many many of them are only armed with useless old matchlecks, but not a few of them have good rifles, and their field-pieces are described as excell affair of any importance took place on March 21, when Redif Pasha attacked the town of hem have good rifles, and their field-pieces ar described as excellent. When it is remembered that they are undoubtedly brave; that the country, mountainous and difficult, is indiffic-rently known to their chemies, but known to them in every rock, and defile, and natural turning; that water is scarce for the foe; and that the Arab sun burns him to the very marrow of his bones, it may well be conceived that Redif Pasha's task is no light and easy

TALKERS AND REPORTERS.-At the London

School Beard, Mr. Alfred Lufone moved that the meetings of the Beard should be held fortuightly instead of weekly. In bringing forward this motion he had not the alightest idea of the Beard shirking its work; but he wished to expedite the work as much as possible. No one could have attended the meeting without feeling that if they could get rid of the reporter—(anceter)—the business would be facilitated very much. He did not know the reason, but whenever reporters were present men mide long speeches—(renewed laughter)—and he was quite sure if the reporters were absent the business would be shortened.

ENGLAND AND FIRANCE IN REVOLUTION—Lord Brougham, in commenting on the atrocities originated by St. Just and his insater, Robesplerre, points out what he conceives to be the great difference between the English and French nations, and its cauche tween the English and French nations, and its cane has a second Reign of Terror (through a sanguinary ordeal, if it time), the great philosopher's words may be read with instructive, the great philosopher's words may be read with instructive, the great philosopher's words may be read with instructive, the great philosopher's words may be read with instructive, the great philosopher's words may be read with instructive, they are a suppliment to fightfully impress upon the mind a sense of the mischiefs which may spring from popular activitiesly or more frightfully impress upon the mind a sense of the mischiefs which may spring from popular activities of the supplies of the

-SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 20.
orler, M tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold hay
Captain, ment. ant. Captain, arent.

Maggrague, is, 100 one, Captain E-dy, from Gration
ant. Passenters—Messes, Watson, Louther, and Vinte
C. and N. & Co. arg. t. 11.

L. Harque, 251 tons, Captain Murdock, from Leith,
b. E. H. Hord, are nt.

to barque, Pot tons, Captain Charlesworth, from Cape
to barque, Pot tons, Captain Charlesworth, from Cape
to barque, Pot tons, Captain, Captain Dubet, from New
to Barque, Pot tons, Captain Charlesworth, Som New
to Barting Captain Charlesworth, Captain Charlesworth, Som New
to Barting Captain Charlesworth, Som New
to Barting Captain Captain Charlesworth, Som New
to Barting Charlesworth

Warwick, for Louton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES, JULY 21,
Rifeman, for London; Susannah Booth, for S. S. Liands;
Welcome Home, for Melbourne; Star of the Sea, Lady Young (s.),
for Brisbane; Hymnut (a.), for Roethampton; You Yang (s.),
for Melbourne; Carce, for Rockhampton; Windhover, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—July 20.
1, chip, 718 tons, Captain Langmuir, for London. Pas-lesars, Jackson and Challes.
10, brig, 207 tons, Captain Rocks, for Honolulu, via

Newcastic.

COASTERS INWARDS.—Jurr 20.

Mary Ann, from Cape Hawke, with 2000 nosts and rails: Goa-head, from the Manning River, with 120 bage makes, 53,600 shingles, 300 feet cedar: Tawannia (s.). Little Pet. from Voalangung, with 430 tons coal; Agnes, from Newcastle, with 150 tons coal; Contest, from Pert Stephens, with 640,0 shingles, 30 bage maire; Matlo of Australia, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 beselves male, 500 shingles, 2 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs; Magnet, from Dishama Water, with 150 bage shells; Lady Young Little (From Dishama Water, with 120 bales hay; 15 bales wool, 80 bags mairs, 3 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS. - JULY 20. it, for Wollongous: Agnes, Tamania (e.), Contest, for Mary Ann, for Cape Hawke; Magnet, for Brisbane

MINDRYS.—Jusy 20.

Mormbird, from Maryborough: 56,104 feet pine, J. A. Curtis,
Suffelk, from Tannania: 250 tone potatores, C. B. Bond.
Attablie, from Cape Byron: 100,605 feet timber, W. Wright.

Suffell, from Tammans: 250 tons potatoes, C. B. Hond.
Alisatic, from Cape Byron: 100,006 feet timber, W. Wright.
Alisatic, from Cape Byron: 100,006 feet timber, W. Wright.
Alisatic, from Cape Byron: 100,006 feet timber, W. Wright.

Alisatic, from Cape Byron: 100,006 feet timber, W. Wright.

Alisatic, from Cape Byron: 100,006 feet timber, W. Wright.

Baladutha (e.), for Meibourne: 1 case, F. H. Trouton: 11 casks, Coccanut oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 150 bags mater, R.

J. Hardy: 82 bags maire, D. Brown: 200 bags mater, R.

J. Hardy: 82 bags maire, D. Brown: 200 bags mater, B.

J. Hardy: 82 bags maire, C. and R. R. Co.; 23 bags oysters, M. Hardy: 71 cases fruit, J. Popp.

30 cases Kult, W. H. Mikown: 38 cases fruit, J. Popp.

31 cases Kult, W. H. Mikown: 38 cases fruit, J. Popp.

32 cases Kult, J. Cape, B. and Co.; 1 case, Budd; 5 packages, Chardy, L. Cape, B. and Co.; 1 case, Budd; 5 packages, Chardy, R. Jones; B. Chardy, J. C. Cape, Budd; 5 packages, Chardy, R. Jones; B. Sags, Telegraph Department; 237 cases truit, J. Dags maire, Captalm Walker; 10 bags maire, A. S. N. Co.; 93 bags maire, Captalm Walker; 10 bags maire, A. S. N. Co.; 93 bags maire, E. Lowther; 31 bags maire, Nipper and Sec.

Blifemas, for London: 3352 ingoid copper, E. Deer; 3565 ingois copper, Jecky Copper Company; 1180 cases copper, Peak Downs copper, Jecky Copper Company; 17 casks coopper, Peak Downs copper, Jecky Copper Company; 17 casks cannot and Co.; 20 casks tallow, Salm and Black; 10 cases becky and Co.; 31 cases meat, J. Rogers; 118 cases meat, Mart and Co.; 3 cases meat, J. Rogers; 118 cases meat, Mart and Co.; 3 cases meat, J. Rogers; 118 cases and low, Lamb and Black; 10 cases beck, E. Lowther; 118 cases and J. Marter and Co.; 10 cases beckwar, W. Larmer; 65 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 95 bales beckwar, W. Larmer; 65 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 95 bales wool, M. Bornold, M.

OSCURE, INDICATES, DARREY, GROTE, AND CO.

Blasts will close at the General Post Office as follows:

FOR BRAYALA—By the Minnie P., this day, at noon.

FOR BRAYALA—By the Minnie P., this day, at one.

FOR BRAYALA—By the Minnie P., this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR BROKENAMYTO—By TORIGON, AND TORIGON, AND ROCK
FOR ROCKHAMYTO—By TORIGON, AND TORIGON, AND TORIGON, AND LOWA. OF TORIGON, AND TORIGON, AND

For Guarron.—By the New England (a.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

You Guarron.—By the New England (a.), this day, at 7.30 p.m. Cosrow Rover.—Entered Outwards, July 20: Atlantic, sebooner, 72 tens, Capatain Fenwick, for Bowen and Circland Bay; Columbus, ship, 744 tens, Capatain M'Neilly, for Amoy. The Preneth transport Cyclope, from New Calcelonia the 6th instant, has had very heavy westerly weather, and has been in aght of the 8y direy Hensis for the last four days. Suggested the 8y direy Hensis for the last four days. Capatain of the first four days of times, which are a carpo of times, which are the support of the first four forms of the first four four forms of the first four four four forms of the first four four four four for Sydney.

We are informed by Mr. Thomas, manager of the H. R. N. S. N. Co., that the Mailsaud (a.), which left sydney on Wednesday infight, made the run from North Heast to Nobby's in 4 hours 41 infautes, and from wharf to wharf in 3th hours. From Newsastle to Itaymond Terrace the run was made in 31 minutes, and that she arrived at Morpeth without any impediment.

night, made the run from North Head to Nobby's in 4 hours 43 minutes, and from wharf to wharf in \$4, hours. From Newashle to Exymond Terrace the run was made in \$2 minutes, and that she arrived at Morpeth without any impediment.

Collision between the run was made in \$2 minutes, and that she arrived at Morpeth without any impediment.

Collision pervasal runs Strammes You Yanos and Tasmania.—A recy serious collision took place between the above, made at the weather, would probably have been attended with serious results. The You Yangs was on her passage from Newastle to Sydney, with a cargo of coal, and when off Broken lay the chief officer, who had the, watch, sighted a steamer's pert and mast-head lights shout a point on the port bow; he at once kept his helm sport, so as to give ample room to the approaching boat, when apparently, the other steamer, which proved to be the Tasmania coller, from Sydney to Kewcastle, appeared to starbourd her holm; the consequence was that the Tasmania struck the You Yangs was the thought the covering heart dark in the busiance and the under the proper plate for over two feet, cutting into the chief officer's berth, breaking short off the after davis and crushing in the bow of the boat. The You Yangs, being very deep, Captain Glarke at once ordered the only available boat to be got ready, for fear the ateamer might fill, but the water, fortunately, did not reach so high as the rent in the plate, although the steamer dipped heavily; and with a plentiful supply of cutton waste the gap was temporarily filled up, and he steamer reached her wharf in safety. The vessel was at once barveyed by Captain Donald, that the deek Taller, and the steamer reached her wharf in safety. The vessel was at once there yet yet yet yet and the deek. The You Yangs was at once taken to the Waterview Bay Book Works to effect repairs. It is a most fortunate circumstance that there was so little sea on, as there were a large number of passengers on board. The Tasmania, after getting ciext, turned that the o

The cargo of the Ellen comprises 30 casks oil, 6000 feet inber, 72 bags bark, lot sheepskins, 11 hides, 1 cask tallow, and timber, 72 hags barg, jot anecysaum, 11 more, 1 more, assandries.

The Helen Macgregor (a.) crossed the Clarence bar at 4.30 p.m. on the 18th Instant, and arrived at Sydney at 9 p.m. on the 20th. She brings as cargo: 750 bags maire, 1 case eggs, 1 coop lowls, and sandries. Experienced violent westerly winds and fine westler to Cape Hawker, from thence 8.W. and heavy swell from southward. Passed Oly of Bribana (a.) north of Cape Hawker, and Cape Clay of Brobana (a.) north of Cape Hawker, and the same of th

NEWCASTLE.

July 19. - Helenn, schooner, Bernard, from Sydney. July 19. -- Escort, schooner, Sydney, from Sydney. July 19. -- Verulam, barque, Whiting, from Wallaroo, with 500 tons copper ore.
July 20.—Eifin, harque, from Sydney.

DEFARTURES.
July 19.—Rajah, ship, Halliday, for San Francisco, with 1215 ton

July 19.-Prince Alfred, barque, Sim, for Mauritius, with 311 tons July 19.—William Ackers, barque, Beer, for Geeleng, with 435 tons coal, 8800 spokes. July 19.—You Yangs (s.), Clarke, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 350 tons coal, 115 pigs, 61 bags make. July 20.—Yarra, schooner, Carr, for Port Albert, with 195 tons July 20.—Easic Black, barque, Sevier, for Adelaide, with 400 tons coal, 1000 spokes.

tons coal, 1000 spokes.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 19.—Scotis, Sacramento, Sarah Nichol, Colonist, Alarm, from Sydney.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Walt, and Co. agents. For London.

Voca, R.M.S., 1200, Farqubar, in Waterriew Bay, II. Moore ageat.
Alloc Cameron, barque, 317, Carter, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laid-ley and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Annie Beaton, schooner, 85, Bradley, in Darling Harbour, C. B.
Bond, agent. agent. brig, 280, Jewell, off Walker's Wharf, A. S. Webster, Crown, brig, 280, Jewell, oil wainer, agent, barque, 201, at Towns's Wharf, Diffin and Clarke, agent, agent smills, barque, 26), at Towns's Wharf, Diffin and Clarke, agons. For sale.
For sale.
For sale.
For sale.

Seaturion, ship, 896, Taylor, in Neutral Bay, Monteflore,
Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

Bristians Thompson, ship, 1079, Murray, at Circular Wharf,
Bristians Thompson, ship, 1079, Murray, at Circular Wharf,
Bristians Thompson, ship, 1089, Murray, at Circular Wharf, Parbury,
Brechter, septoner, 144, Ellis, at Parbury's

Wharf, Parbury,
Brothers, sgents. For Rockhampton,

Segent. For Amoy,

commissary, ship, 1989, Wagstaff, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist,

Watt, and Co., sgents. For London.

Squette, schooner, 120, M'Leven, at Smith's Wharf, Smith,

Houthers, sgents. thers, spents.

ps. French war-barque, in Farm Cove.

seus, ablp, 924, Mass, at Circular Wharf, Montefiere,

sph, and Ce., sgents. Discharging.

Lathian, barque, 450, Davis, at Grafton Wharf, McDonald,

and Co., agents. barque, 315, M'Laughlin, Market Wharf, Bellby and , barque, 315, M'Laugum, manaya, saya, say whating barque, 430, Cloveland, as a word and Co, agents.

Yuna, echoorer, 54, Simpson, at Hely's Dock, Walsh,
For Navigators Islands.

Yeece, ship, 1257 tons, Fife, Choular Wharf, Frazer and

Gem, schooner, 56, Andrews, in Daving Andrews, in Daving Andrews, Schooner, 78, Willing, Commercial Wharf, Haynes, agent. For Broad Sound.
Haynes, agent. For Broad Sound.
Hielens, schooner, 149, Bernard, on Fatent Sip. Captain, agent.
Himalays, 2hip, 1081, M Intyre, at Moore's Wharf, France and mer, 66, Andrews, in Darling Harbour, Captala,

(Oc. agents. M. S. Bianche; 6 guns, Montgomery, at Cuthbert's Wharf. M. S. Bianche; 6 guns, Montgomery, at Cuthbert's Wharf. M. S. Cile, 14 guns, Commodore Stirling, in Farm Ceve. If M. S. Rouserbo, a guns, Cishils, in Farm Gove. [48], and [48], elly schöoner 148, Gench, at Graffon Wharf, C. Schweig,

Liun Fern, schooner, 166, Scikick, at Parbury's Wharf, Scott,

Thrusterson, and Co., agents.

Alary, Campbell, schooner, 150, Mouatt, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Mind T., Austrian Barque, 300, Randleh, in the Stream, Wolfen, Scott, ustin, agents.
schooner, 60, Scott, at Market Wharf, C. Stewart and Co., agents.
Phills, urig. 230, Leask, in the Cove, Heilby and Scott, agents.
Policeman, schooner, 75, at Cuthbert's Whart, J. Cuthbert, agent. For sale.

For sale.

Timers Alexandra, schooner, 51, M'Gregor, at Patent Slip
Wharf, Captain, agent. For Cleveland Ray.

Santer, barque, 256, Inglis, Moore's Wharf, Ireland and Co., agents. Tince of Wales, schooner, 250, Weiss, off Fort Macquario, B. Tunce of water, senooner, 250, Welse, on Fort Macquario, B. Lowther, agent.
Detenun, ship, 714, Longuuir, in the stream, Captain, agent.
For London.
Southern Cross.
Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Evithia, ship, 586, Lawson, at Farbury's Wharf, Fraser and Co.,
agents. For San Francisco,
piec, brig, 230, Eury, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co.,
agents. agenta.

pipunkic, schooner, 160, Rees, in Darling Harbour, Broomfield and Co., agenta.

i. Magnus, barque, 285, Zasterbrook, in Darling Harbour, Capinin, agent.

Capinin, agent. agent.

Besannah Booth, schooser, 129, Ciulow, at Campbell's Wharf,
11, S. Bird, agent. For South Sea Islands.

Res Shell, barjue, 233, at Graticu Wharf, C, Wilson, ageat.

For Hobart Towa.

Bor Hobart Towa.

Bor Hobart Towa. ugent.
Wild Ware, brig. 191, M'Leod, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents. For S. S. Islands.
windbover, brig. 207, Roells, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent. For Ilonolub.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY. VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY,

ROM LONDON.
Abergeidie, 1152, Dathle.
Anglo-Saxon, 694, Davidson.
Boroalis, 920, Heard.
Carlicks, 916, Anderson, April 13. Sailed.
Carlicks, 916, Anderson, April 13. Sailed.
Calabra, 790, Faterson, April 35. Sailed.
Calabra, 790, Faterson, April 30. Sailed.
Nineveh, 1166, Barnett
Queen of Nations, 500, Danald, May 19. Sailed.
Nineveh, 1166, Barnett
Queen of Nations, 500, Danald, May 19. Sailed.
Saxah Grice, 1070, Green.
St. Mungo, 1975, Watkins, April 4. Sailed.
Tamesa, 712, Phillips, April 24. Bailed.
William Duthle, 965.
Somindar, 1996, Johnson. Serah Dell, 522. PROM LIVERPOOG.
Monoia, 621, Wilson.
Comuz. Salied. Guiding Blar, 450, Hishop.
Restless, 280. Reetless, 280. CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 19.

2561 hags wheat, Reilby and Scott

5 packages wheat, Reilby and Scott

6 packages wheat, Reilby and Scott

7 cases cutterly 1 case boats, J. C. Hinnels

80 sacks wheat, Reilby and Scott

10 harrels soft soop, Fanning, Griffiths, and Go.

10 harrels soft soop, Fanning, Griffiths, and Go.

25 packages boots, Raddington and Soon

cases shampagne, 1 caso steel, 7 keeps nails, 1 case that, 16 packages dispery, 45 hipo boxes, 5 packages hardware, 55 bundles

10 packages glassware, Williams and Go.

50 cases kerovene, M'Donnid, Smith, and Go.

51 packages glassware, Williams and Go.

2 cases thooks, J., 1, Moore

2 thrunks boots, J. Springthorpe

2 cases whooks, J., 1, Moore

2 cases whooks, J., J., Moore

2 cases wheat, J., J., Moore

2 cases wheat, J., J., Muller and Co.

44 packages paint and oils, W. Remy

60 hogsheads, 300 cases beer, Young and Lark

60 hogsheads, 300 cases beer, Young and Lark CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES .- JULY 19.

to nognessas neer, rou cases whitely, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co. On the case seems of the case seems and Lark 22 cases seems machines, Gibbs. Shallard, and Co. 12 cases seems machines, Rouding, Son. and Steffanoni cases, Death, Bouleau, Steffanoni cases, Death, Bouleau, Steffanoni cases, Death, Co. 12 pages, 18 heads, 2 casks shoes J. A. Brown.

J. A. Brown.

J. A. Brown.

J. On the cases ardines, Montaloger, Joseph, and Co. J. A. Brown
100 cases rardines, Montedore, Joseph, and Co.
25 cases galvanized iron, 30 packages rum, 52 packages wine
Scott, Hendreson, and Co.
14 packages drapery, Alcock, Brothers.

[BT ELECTRIC TRLEGRAPH.] July 19.—Tararua (s.), from New Zealand; Dandenong (s.),

rom Sydney.

BEPARTURES.

July 19.—Southern Cross (s.), for Hobert Town.

July 20.—Curaços (s.), for Sydney. BRISBANE.

July 19.—Indus, from London.

DEPARTURE.
July 19.—Queensland (s.), for Northern

.66	-Agnes Irving	ONEY HE		e i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		
DATE.	TINE.	WINDS.	BENA	RXS.		
July 20.	8.30 a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	w. w.	Ditto, and clear. Ditto, and ditto.			
Queensi Cardwell Townsvillo Bowen Mackay Clermont Waverley		AND WI JULY 20 9 A.M. Pine Pine Pine Pine Pine		3 r.w.		

A de se anni e anni		
Bowen	SW. Fine SW. Pine SW. Pine N. Pine SE. Fine	
Mackey	SW. Pine	4 1 1 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Mackay Clermont Waverley	SW. Fine	Commence of the Commence of th
Clermont	on. Fine	MADE IN THE
Waverley	N. Pinc	to the standard of the standar
Nebo	SE. Fine	A. 103888 181
Bookhamnton	Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine	
210cannenpton	Colm Clouds	The state of the s
11 BALK MOOG	Cana. Cloudy	4 (100)
Maryborough	Calm. Fine	the state of the state of
Gayndah	S. Pine	1, 11
Loma	W Pine	180 18 4 1 10 1
Loma	The Man	- 77kg (c) - 90 (c) - 20 (c)
Brisbane	W. Find	* 1 1 2 m - 1 1 1
Toowoomba	ISW. Fine	a 1,000 to 100 t
Dalby	SE. Pine	10 M W W W W
2.4.0	***	
	Calm. Fine S. Fine W. Fine W. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SE. Fine	-44
D. S. WALLE.		500000000 H
Tenterfield	SW. Fine	W. Pine
Casino	Calm. Fine	Calm. Pine NE. Pine S. Pine. Bar mod. W. Pine W. Pine S. Fine
Canfron	Calm Mna '	NP Vine
Granton	The tribe	n Him
Clarenco Hends	W. Fine, our smooth	8. Pinc. Har mod.
Glen Innes	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Inverell	W. Pine	W. Pino
Part Manamaria	ISW Mine	6. Fine 8E. Fine 8W. Fine
Lour Macdanie	Carry Prince	or Fine
West Kempsey	aw. Pine	SE. Pine
Armidale	NW. Pine	SW. Pine
Tameneth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Pine.
Commadah	Calm Nine	W Plac
Gunnedan	SW. Fine Caim. Fine Caim. I'me W. Fine, bar smooth SW. Fine	ere Tille
Narrabri	Caim. Fine	W. Pino
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrarandi	Calm. Pine	NW Pine
Cincleton	NW Pine	Calm Vine
Singicion	or w. Fine	Caum. Fine
Malcland	W. Fine, cicar	W. Fino
Port Stephens	SW. Pine, sea smooth	SW. Fine, little sea
Nomestic	W Pine sea increasing	QU Hoht Fine
MENCHAMIC	TOWN Plan	and the Piece
Barranjuce	The Fine	M. ngne. Fine
Windsor	W. Ping	W. Fine
Sydner	IW. Fine	W. Fine
Court Trand	WEW Pine	GW Vine son smaat
Bouth Heat	" When	NO NICE BUILD
Aonongong	W. eine	NW. Fine
Kiema	W., fresh. Pinc	Calm. Pino
Jervie Bay	W. light, Pinc	Calm. Fine
Conthurn	IW - Fine	W Pine
Goulouth	Color Plan	1111 S 1110
Braidwood	Caim. Pinc	N. Fine
Araluce	., Calm. Pine	WNW. Pine
Morrows	W Pine	WNW Pine
Atotuja	Colon Dine forester	Color Pier sleer
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, irosty	Caim. Pine, cicar
Bombala	SW. Stormy	Caim. Pino
Cooms	SW. Stormy	Calm. Pine
Cooma	SW. Stormy SW. Pine	Calm. Pine
Cooma Yaas	SW. Stormy SW. Pine Calm. Pine	Calm. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai	SW. Stormy SW. Pine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine	Calm. Pine Calm. Pine SW. Cloudy
Bombala Cooma Yass Gundagai Tumut	SW. Stormy SW. Pine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tumut Kiondra	SW. Stormy SW. Pine Calm. Pine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Pine Calm. Pine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Pine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tumut Kiandra	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine slear	Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yans Gundagai Tumut Kiandra Albury	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear	Caim. Fine Caim. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yass Gundagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine	Calm. Fine Calm. Pine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Pine Calm. Fine W. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yass Gundagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy	Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Pine Calm. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tumut Kinndra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Carcoar	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pino Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Cloudy
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tumut Kinndra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Carcoar Mudeco	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy U. Fine	Calim. Fine Calim. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Cloudy W. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Carcoar Mudgeo Mudgeo	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine	Caim. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Fine W. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Com. Fine Com. Fine Com. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Com. Fine
Bothbala Cooma Yoas Gundagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Mudgeo Cassilis	SW. Storing SW. Pine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine, cold	Caim. Fine Caim. Fine Caim. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy Vine Caim. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Caim. Fine
Bothbals Cooma Yoas Gundagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Cascoar Mudgeo Casailis Merriwa	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine, Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine, cold	Caim. Fine Caim. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Mudgeo Merriwa Wellington	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, lie rain W. Fine Calm. Find, cold Calm. Find, cold Calm. Find, cold W. Fine Calm. Find, cold W. Fine W. Fine	Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tumut Klandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Carcoar Mudgeo Casailis Merriwa Wellington	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Caim. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy Libertain W. Fine Calm. Fine, Calm. Fine Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine V. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Klandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Mudgeo Merriwa Wellington Dubbo	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine SSW. Fine Colm. Cloud Colm. Cloud Calm. Cloud W. Fine SW. Cloud S. Cloudy, live rain W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine	Caim. Fine Caim. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Cloudy W. Fine Caim. Cloudy W. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Yaas Gundagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Carcoar Gusailis Mudgeo Casailis Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Orange	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Caim. Fine SSW. Fine Caim. Fine Caim. Fine Caim. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Caim. Fine, cold Caim. Fine, cold Caim. Fine W. Fine W. Cloudy W. Fine W. Cloudy W. Cloudy	Calin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine W. Fine Gaim. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Fine Colm. Cloudy W. Fine Colm. Cloudy W. Fine Colm. Cloudy W. Fine
Bombals Cooma Yans Gundagai Tumut Klandra Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Mudgco Casailis Merriwa Weilington Dubbo Orange Porbee	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear Fine, clear SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yans Gundagai Tumut Klandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Carcoar Mudgeo Cassilis Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Porbee Grenfell Grenfell	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear W. Fine Calm. Pind; cold Calm. Pind; Calm. Pind Calm. Pind Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine Calin. Fine Calin
Bothbals Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tumut Klandra Alburt Alburt Alburt Bathurst Carcoar Mudgeo Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Forbee Forbee Forbeel Grenfell	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Caim. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy Like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine Sw. Cloudy W. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Cloudy W. Fine Catin. Cloudy W. Fine Catin. Cloudy W. Fine Catin. Cloudy
liotabla Cooma Yass Guidagai Tumut Kinndra Kinndra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Mudgco Carcoar Mudgco Carcoar Mudgco Cassilis Merriwa Weilington Dubbo Orange Grenfell Young	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear SW. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Calm. Fine Calm. Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy
liombala Cooma Yaas Gaudagai Tumut Kinndra Alburt Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Mudgeo Carcoar Mudgeo Merriwa Weilington Dubbo Orange Forbee Genefiel Young Wagga Wagga	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Cloudy Calm. Finc, clear W. Yine SW. Cloudy, like rain W. Pinc Calm. Coudy Calm. Pinc Calm. Pin	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Dutl
Nombala Cooma Yass Gandagai Tumut Klandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Gaselia Merriwa Merriwa Merriwa Debbo Oranga Oranga Grandell Wagga Wagga Wagga Wagga	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear Calm. Fine, clear Calm. Fine, clear Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear W. Fine, cold Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine Calm. Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Tine New. Cloudy Calm. Tine New. Cloudy Calm. Tine Calm. Tine New. Cloudy Calm. Tine New. Cloudy Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Cloudy S. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Duil Calm. Cloudy
Nombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kinndra Albury Mount Victoria Carcoar Mudge Carcoar Mudge Casalis Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Forbee Geenfell Voung Wegga We	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine, cold Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy Calm. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Gloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Colondy Calin. Colondy Calin. Colondy Calin. Colondy Calin. Colondy SW. Fine
Bombala Cooma Yaas Gundagai Tunnut Alburt Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Mudgeo Caseilis Merriwa Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Caseilis Morriwa Orange Orange Orange Orenfell Young Wagga Wagga Urana	SW. Stormy SW. Pine Calm. Pine Calm. Pine Calm. Pine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine, select W. Fine, clear Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy C
Nombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kinndra Albury Albury Garcoar Albury Garcoar Albury Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Grenfell Voung Wagga Wagga Urana Domlbuluh Hall	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Pine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine Calm. Cody Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Catin. Fine Sw. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy S. Cloudy W. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Fine Catin. Cloudy Sw. Fine Catin. Cloudy Sw. Fine Calm. Cloudy Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Cloudy Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Cloudy Sw. Fine
Nombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kinndra Alburd Victoria Bashurnt Carcoar Mudgeo Cassilis Mudgeo Cassilis Mudgeo Cassilis Orange Wellington Dubbo Orange Orange Wellington Dubbo Orange Wellington Dubbo Orange Wegga Wagga Urans Denilliquin Hay Moolamein	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Finc SW. Pinc SW. Pinc SW. Pinc Calm. Cloud Calm. Cloud W. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy, live rain W. Pine Calm. Pind; cold Calm. Pind SW. Pine Calm. Pind SW. Pine Calm. Pine SW. Pine Calm. Pine SW. Pine Calm. Pine SW. Pine SW. Pine Calm. Pine SW. Pine SW. Pine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine NW. Cloudy SW. Fine NW. Cloudy
Notabala Cooma Yass Gandagai Tumut Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathuret Carcoar Garcoar Mudgro Casalia Merriwa Weilington Donlo Orabo Grenfell Young Wagna Wagna Wagna Wagna Wagna Wagna Moulmein Balrunald	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SSW. Fine SSW. Fine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Colin. Cloudy W. Fine Colin. Cloudy W. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Colin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
Nombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kinndra Alburt Mount Victoria Bathurst Casalis Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Genfell Wags Wags Wags Wags Wags Wags Wags Wags	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear W. Fine, clear W. Fine Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine Calm. Cody Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fise W. Cloudy W. Fise W. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine NW. Cloudy SW. Fine
liotnibala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumat Kinndra Mount Victoria Bathurnt Carcoar Mudgeo Cassilis Mudgeo Cassilis Mudgeo Cassilis Orange Wellington Dubbo Orange Orange Orange Wellington Dubbo Dubbo Orange Wellington Dubbo Des	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Finc SSW. Finc SSW. Finc SSW. Finc Calm. Cloud Calm. Cloud Calm. Cloud Sw. Finc Calm. Finc Sw. Cloud Calm. Finc Sw. Cloud Sw. Finc	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine St. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
Nombala Cooma Yass Gandagai Tumut Kinndra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Gaselia Merriwa Moulamein Hay Moulamein Hay Moulamein Hay Moulamein Merriwa M	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine, clear W. Fine SW. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine, cold W. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy Calm. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Sw. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Sw. Fine Calm. Fine	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Colin. Cloudy W. Fine Colin. Cloudy W. Fine Colin. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Colin. Cloudy SW. Fine Colin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
lionbala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kinndra Albury Holoria Baccoar Mudgeo Casalia Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Grenfell Young Waga Waga Waga Waga Waga Waga Waga Wa	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc, Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Cloudy Calm. Pinc Calm. Cloudy Calm. Pinc Calm. Cloudy Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Cloudy Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc SW. Pinc S	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Groudy W. Fine SW. Gloudy W. Fine SW. Gloudy W. Fine SW. Gloudy W. Fine SW. Gloudy W. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Gloudy SW. Gloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy
iombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumat Kinndra Kinndra Mount Victoria Bathurnt Carcoar Mudgeo Cassilis Mount Victoria Bathurnt Carcoar Wellington Dabbo Grange Grenfell Young Wagsa Wagga Urana Dorlllquin Hay Wandranald Batranald Batranald Batranald Wentworth Victoria	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Finc, clear W. Finc SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, live rain W. Pinc Calm. Pinc SW. Cloudy Calm. Pinc SW. Pinc SW. Pinc SW. Pinc SW. Pinc Calm. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc Calm. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc Calm. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc Cal	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Flow SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
liotabala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kiandra Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Midges Merriwa Wellington Dubbo Orange Forbee Grenfell Voung Wagga Wagga Urana Donliquin Halrandl Easton Victoria Molbourne	SW. Stormy SW. Fine Calm. Fine SSW. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine Calm. Fine, clear Fine, clear Fine, clear SW. Cloudy S. Cloudy, like rain W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine W. Cloudy Calm. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine, clear	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
Nombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumut Kinndra Albury Mugaga Austra Au	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc SW. Pinc SW. Pinc SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Pinc SW. Cloudy Sw. Cloudy like rain W. Pinc Calm. Pind; cold Calm. Pind; Calm. Pind SW. Pinc Calm. Pind SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc W. Pinc Calm. Pinc W. Pinc	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine W. Fine SW. Flue SW. Flue SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine SW. Cloudy SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy
isombala Cooma Yaas Gandagai Tumau Kinndra Mount Victoria Bathurni Carcoar Mudgeo Cassilis Mount Victoria Bathurni Carcoar Wellington Dabbo Grenfell Young Wagsa Wagga Urana Darlingtin Hay Wangs Wagga Wagg	SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Codm. Fine SW. Fine, soa smooth W. Fine, soa smooth W. Fine, soa smooth W. Fine, soa smooth W. Fine Codm.	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Flood SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Couldy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
isonbala Cooma Yasa Gandagai Tumut Kiandra Kiandra Albury Mount Victoria Bathurst Carcoar Carcoar Wellington Dubbo Orange Wergiva Wellington Dubbo Orange Wagga Wa	SW. Stormy SW. Pinc Calm. Pinc SSW. Pinc Calm. Pinc Calm. Finc Calm. Find Calm. Find Calm. Find Calm. Find Calm. Find Calm. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Cold SW. Finc Calm. Finc Calm. Finc W. Finc SW. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc SW. Finc SW. Finc Calm. Finc SW. Finc	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
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isombala Cooma Yaas Yaas Gandagai Tumnut Khunta Khunta Khunta Khunta Mount Victoria Bathurnt Carcoar Mudggo Cassilis Mudggo Cassilis Merriwa Weilington Dubbo Grenfell Young Wags Wags Urana Derilliquin Hay Mags Wags Wags Wags Wags Wags Wags Wags W	SW. Stormy SW. Pine Calm. Pine Sw. Cloudy Calm. Pine Sw. Cloudy Calm. Pine Sw. Pine Calm. Pine Calm. Pine Sw. Pine Calm. Pin	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland	SSW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Overcast	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fise W. Cloudy W. Fise W. Cloudy W. Fise W. Cloudy W. Fise W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy
Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland	SSW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Overcast	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy
Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland	SSW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Overcast	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland	SSW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Overcast	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy
Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland	SSW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Overcast	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Fine SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy
Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland	SSW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Overcast	Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Fine Calin. Cloudy W. Cloudy W. Cloudy W. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calin. Cloudy Calin. Fine Calin. Cloudy SW. Cloudy
Cape Schank Cape Otway Portland	SW. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Overeast	Calm. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Cloudy W. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Fine SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy W. Floo Calm. Cloudy W. Cloudy SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy SW. Cloudy SW. Fine Calm. Cloudy SW. Cloudy

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.
BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 30:216; Queenseliff, 30:15;; Cape
Schmit, 29:90; Cape Otway, 30:014; Portland, 40:266; Guichen
Bay, 30:306; Adelaide, 30:267
THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 45: Queenseliff, 47:; Cape
Schmit, 49:; Cape Otway, 50:; Fortland, 53; Guichen Bay, 51:3;
Adelaide, 54:

ROUGH TREATMENT.—At a late hour on Wednesday evening last, an old woman named Rikabeth Wright, who gains a living by selling matches about the streets, went into a public-house in King-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, with the expectation of being able to find a purchase for her wares. On entering able was peahed out at the door by the waiter so roughly that she fell down violently on the pavement outside. By the fall able sustained a very severe cut on the head, which bled prefusely. Blew was conveyed to the Influrancy by a constable and admitted. Since her admission into the institution she has complained a good deal of internal pains which she attributes to the fall.

GÖVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY

Latitude 33° 51° 41°. Longitude 19h. 4m. 45;
Magnetic variation 9° 53° 58° Kest. 7tl July, 1871.
he Time-ball is dropped daily (Sandays steepted) at 1h. p.m.,
diacy mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenvield mean time. the Time-ball is dropped user.

Fridacy mean time, or 2h. John. 15a. a.m., Greenwich mean time, or 2h. John. 15a. a.m., Greenwich mean time, principal and the season of t

Hour. Raro rature in Shade. High Shade. Hi

METEOROLOGICAL BRATIONS, arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

STATIONS.	Distance from const	Height above sea in fect.	AT 9 A.MJULY 20, 1871.				Por 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.			
			Barometer.	Tempra. in shade.	Hamidity.	Dires-	Porce. Pu	Max.	Min. Rein in	THEODER.
GHAPTON	23		-	-	-	Calm.			45-11 0	
ARMIDALR	67	3275		38-0	94	NW.	1-0		31.1 0	
P. M'QUARIN MURUNUNDI	110	1050	=	-	-	811.	4.0		37:5 0	1
CAMILIA				-	-	Calm.	0.8		32.3 0	r
DUBBO	140		-	-	-	Calm.			28.2 0	
Mus, Thuo, K			=	-	-	Calm.		17.3		
	90			-	-	Calm.			36.3	
MUDGER	-120		-	-	-	W.	4-0		35-0 0	
W. M'TLAND NEWCASTLE			**		-	W.	4.0	714		
CHANCISTLE	1		30-079	48.2	75	W.	0.2	59.3		
OBANOE		2891	-		-	W.	16.0		30-8 0-1	
WOODFORD.	48			10.0	63	SW.	4.0		32 0 0	
PAR'AMATTA	16		38.000	~	-	WXW.	0.0		37 -7 0	
RYDNEY			30-138		7	MNM.	10	58.2		
W'NTW'RTH	520		90.132	45.5	70	W.	0.5	37:4		
WILL'GONG.	320			-	-	W.	1.0	50.5		
GOULKURN .			30 209	100	-		4.0	16:4		
W. WAGGA	164	****	30.703			W.	0.4	13.2		
QU'NERTAN.	63		-	-	-	NW.	1.0		31.0 0	
DENILIQUIA	278		30-366	35-0	90	Calm.	0.0	35 -2		
KIAHDEA			30.356			SW.	1.0	21.1		
COOMA			20.219	31.2	ea	Calm.	0.0	37 -0		2
-			-	-	-	D 14.	1.0	48 -6	27.21 0	١.

tion, 17th; in Equator, 18th, 19th, 19th,

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of crowble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of enouymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authonicated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for nublication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Merald.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

THE destruction of the monuments raised to the memory of Naroleon I., and the violation of his tomb, is an act of vengeance such as the world in its sober senses has always despised. When Cromwell was torn from his grave and his body hung upon the gallows at Tyburn, it gratified only an impotent rage. His name and fame have increased in grandeur by contrast with his successor. No one cared what had his successor. No one cared what had become of his body, unless those to whom he was endeared by domestic affection.

BLAKE, the great Admiral who laid the foundation of England's naval power, was also torn from his resting place, and cast into a common grave. Religious hatred into a common grave. Religious hatred perpetrated many similar acts of violence, and thus the ashes of the Priest of Lutter-worth were thrown into the Severn and borne to every sea. It is not possible to injure the dead.

The Kings and great men of France long slept in peace, but towards the close of the Republic of 1793, a decree of the Convention resolved on the destruction of the tombs of St. Denis. The Commune, faithful to the spirit of this order, exhumed the bones and converted the leaden coffins into balls to be sent against their enemies. In the last monthly part of the Illustrated London News it is stated that the Column of Vendome was to be converted into sous, the smallest coin of the nation—at least a more pacific destiny. The Tombs of St. Denis long held in veneration, but the mob with exes broke the gates of bronze, presented by CHARLEMAONE. The vaults were opened, the dead brought out, and bones and flesh, the skulls of kings and queens, and of multitudes solemn and humiliating sight. The historian tells us ithat the body of the founder of the dynasty, the father of CHARLE-MAGNE, was reduced to a pinch of gray ash in the many centuries which had elapsed since he was committed to the tombs, and was scattered to the winds in a moment. The head of Turenne, the great General, whose statue now stands in Metz, of which he was the conqueror, and that of FRANCIS I., who lost the battle of Pavia, and all but his honour, were rolled on the floor. All the attributes of power which surrounded these remains were broken Sceptres, crowns, croziers, all met one up. Sceptres, crowns, croziers, all met one fate. The sound of desecration reverberated in these tombs, and at every blow, all that was left of grandeur, power, wisdom, or virtue were exposed to view. Princesses of the race of the Capers, who had so long governed France. The great Louis, the grand monarch of France, was an undistin guishable mass of aromatics. All were de-stroyed. A deep ditch was made, and quick-lime thrown upon these remains. The body of TURENNE was spared, and long preserved in an upper chamber. It was ultimately buried by NAPOLEON in the military tomb not far from where his own was reared. Has it shared the same fate? There they found HENRY IV., embalmed so skilfully that the wounds he received from the assassin were displayed For a time the people looked on, marched round, and paid some homage to this popular king, who was first a Protestant, but afterwards king, who was first a Protestant, but afterwards embraced the religion of the majority. After a few days the mob resolved not to spare even him, and plunged him into the common grave. Thus they destroyed the tombs which had been respected for twelve centuries. A young Princess who had been elsewhere buried was drawn from her grave to have the common fate of her race.

share the common fate of her race.

In destroying the body of Napoleon the Commune of the present day will only have imitated the savage policy of their predecessors. From the Hotel de Ville have issued commune of the present day will only large initiated the savage policy of their predecespors. From the Hotel de Ville have issued of 40 per, cent, it is clear that they from time to time, and from age to age, inquirements most now be gaining that amount of profit may be harried, it would not take away

merable manilates of critely and folly. 'No one can look upon these passages in a nation's history without sentiments of abhorrence. They are awful exemplifications of the vanity instory without sentiments of abhorence. They are awful exemplifications of the vanity of all material attempts to perpetuste the symbols of earthly glory—power, and riches. We sometimes hear of popular justice, but justice never can be administered by passion. The noise of the waves and the tanult of the poople express only blind agitation. Looking at the characters of men, and the manner in which they have discharged their duties in life wa they have discharged their duties in life, we may not be astonished at the angry vengeance which has sometimes pursued them when dead. But it is never to be admired, it is always to be deprecated. Justice is represented as being blind; but she holds the balance in her hands where weight, and not colour, prevails. Popular vengeance is also blind; but its force is that of the madman who, possessed of a sword, smites down now the innocent and now the guilty.

Those who carried out these decrees of the Those who carried out these decrees of the Convention were the dregs of the people. The revolution had fallen into the last grade to which power can descend. The emigration had carried from France all that could have restrained or guided the revolution. The capital had been descrited them as now by these who had the power. then, as now, by those who had the power then, as how, by those who had the power to escape. The authority of Robestiere was waning. The Christian religion was abolished. A gross mockery of worship was set up. The tombs thus deserted by all their natural defenders became a prey to the violence of a comparatively small body of thieves and madmen, who gratified at once their envy and their covetousness, and rejoiced in the completeness of the destruction of which they were the instruments.

We, however, judge these acts by various rules. In ancient times the conquerors of Egypt rifled the tombs. In modern times the curious performed the same task. Monarchs who reigned when Moses led the people are now found in various Euro pean capitals. The embalmers could preserve their bodies from decay, and the careful secrecy with which they were deposited could ensure inviolability for ages. But their resting-places have been penetrated by the skill of modern times. Sepulchros that were not dis-covered by Camburses and his devastating hosts have been opened by ingenious English-men. Even in this remote quarter of the world some Royal scion of the Phanaohs sleeps, and our University numbers his re-mains among its most interesting curiosities. We presume that the motive of such collections must be admitted as their justification, and that these relies of a departed dynasty are not protected by the sentiment which guards the tombs of an existing race.

The ordinary fate, however, of a mummy is commonly less honourable. Our friend Professor Smith says, in his interesting "Way-faring Notes:"—"On the lid of one of the coffins we got a little bundle of plaited hair. The best sarcophagus was carried to the Consul's house. The decayed one was opened Consul's house. The decayed one was opened on the spot. It contained an interior painted coffin, and inside this lay the mummy, wrapped in its cerements. Beside it lay the walking stick, four feet four inches long, and the worn Thebes some three thousand years ago. The short so the three three thousand years ago. The ground in the neighbourhood was strewn with shreds of mummy cloths and fragments of mummies, the skins being shockingly fresh. We could have bought a good mummy for them (2).

Our last advices from England represent the Our last advices from England represent the publicans as making a grand fight for certain liberties, of which a very large section of the nation are striving to relieve them. There is nothing very wonderful in this situation. Those who have attempted to interfere with what the publicans regard as their rights in this colony know full well that they have to face a body thoroughly determined to protect their own thoroughly determined to protect their own interests. And the reason is apparent. Both here and in England the class spoken of as the beer, wine, and spirit interest possesses a vast deal of property to protect. Their profits are large, and though these are obtained in ways said to be detrimental to the morals of a large part of the population, they are not tamely abandoned on that score. A licensed victualler takes to the business from no idea of promoting public morals, but of serving his own interests; and with the same motive that he commenced, he continues it. until his purpose is achieved. The proportions of this trade in England are immenso. The Excise returns show 200,000 men following the calling of publicans and beer and spirit getailers. These, it is estimated own a fixed capital invested in the trade of seventy-eight skulls of kings and queens, and of multitudes millions sterling, and as much more floating who had been celebrated in the past history of France, were scattered on the floor. It was a 117 millions sterling, and the number of persons employed in or depending upon the trade is stated to be fully 1,500,000. This is a formidable body to meddle with, and yet a variety of people, who desire to see British society better than it is, and who consider it necessary to place a check upon the sale of spirituous liquors before such a result can be attained, exhibit a determination to place the victuallers' trade under such restrictions must eventually result in its minishment. must eventually result in its minishment. The opponents of the liquor trade have succeeded in obtaining the support of the Government; but when we last heard the publicans were fighting hard against the opposing force so commanded, and with the prospect of obtaining a victory. The Licensing Bill of the Home Secretary had aroused a furious display of feeling. The entire interest was alive throughout the land. Indignation meetings were held everywhere, petitions were pouring throughout the land. Indignation meetings were held everywhere, petitions were pouring into the House of Commons, and with infinite screw which was to be brought to bear with crushing effect upon the Government. The great point against the bill which proposed to take the licensing power out of the hands of the magistrates, and give to the ratepayers a certain voice in the granting of new licenses, besides bringing public-houses more completely under the control of the police, was that its cffect would be to shear away fully 40 per cent. of the profits of the trade. Convinced of the injustice of such a measure, the speakers and writers were at by the production of facts which prove very much more than their authors were aware of in the heat of the contest. The Temperance party—the party of good order and moral progress—will say:—If it be true that in the simple act of placing the traffic in spirituous liquors under regulations considered necessary to the good order, hap-piness, and prosperity of this people, will result in the reduction of the

at the expense of society, and that, besides allowing them to reap this profit from a source, that cannot be regarded as legitimate, the country contents to be taxed to an enormous extent for all the forms of wretchedness and crime which proceed from the prosecution of the tapster's trade.

The members of the liquor trade, when they urge this argument and plead injustice, grade themselves with other tradesmen who serve society beneficially. But the identity

grade themselves with other tradesmen who serve society beneficially. But the identity must be disallowed. Society acknowledges that, to a certain extent, they are useful servitors, and that, could they be kept within those limits, they would remain so; but that, when let alone, they exceed them, and enrich themselves at the expense of the mental and physical force of the community. We are not disposed to deny the utility of spirits, and beer, and wine to the physical economy in moderation; but whenever number of spirits, and beer, and wine to the physical economy in moderation; but whenever any attempt is made to prescribe bounds to the sale of these liquors, in such a way as to check their excessive use, it is precisely this check against which the publicans raise the cry of injustice. They clearly perceive that if the liquor trade were limited in such a way as to suit the views of the friends of public precelling. suit the views of the friends of public morality, there would be fewer public-houses, and-less trade done in each. The manufacturers and retailers are both against such a change. If every consumer of liquor were perfectly temperate, the trade of two-thirds of the tapsters would be spoilt; but the profits increase with the inebriation of the customers, and it is therefore correct in the main to say that publicans' profits represent misspent

There appear to be good grounds for this conclusion, for, when it is perceived that the most thriving establishments in the squalidest districts of great cities are gin palaces, it is fair to infer that the people of the district have been tempted to part with their earnings to support them. The publican is the only flower that blossoms in these poor soils—he steals away the fertility that should go to nourish the butcher, and baker, and grocer, who are generally found in a languid state in what are known as the pauper regions.

The trade seems scarcely to be aware of the bearing of their facts, when they represent that the result of Mr. Bauer's bill would be to deprive them of 40 per cent, of their profits They represent the measure as one which, had it been understood by the Government, would not have been introduced. But we have reason to think that the party we have reason to think that the party whence the measure sprang, and the Government who countenanced it, were perfectly aware of its probable effect whenever it should become law. Their intention, however, was not vindictively to interfere with the profits of the publicans, but mercifully to intervene between a strong source of temptation and the victims of it. Their attitude towards the sublican was antegonistic only tude towards the publican was antagonistic only so far as his action was harmful to society; and when it becomes desirable for the Parlie when it becomes desirable for the Parliament of England to consider the necessity of legalising establishments throughout the country in which may be remedially treated the poor fools who have been induced to sacrifice to the god of strong drink, it is surely time to impose a wholesome check. The members of the liquor trade cannot be blind to those foots. blind to these facts. They must perceive that their interests are not identical with the interests of the community, and that in so far as they disagree, the former will be met with checks. Every advocate of progress is virtually ranged against them. The efforts of every teacher and preacher are directed towards keeping people away from the public-house, and in time will express themselves in direct legislation. Or, as the Times puts the case :and in time will express themselves in direct legislation. Or, as the Times puts the case:—
"The fixed purpose of every minister of the Gospel, every active philanthropist, and every working-man's friend is to reduce the profits of the liquor trade, to depreciate the property inthe liquor trade, to depreciate the property invested in it, and generally to produce the identical consequences predicted from Mr. Bruce's bill. If pauperism is to be diminished, thrift encouraged, and crime depressed, half the profits of the liquor traffic, to say the least, must go. The prospect cannot be agreeable to those engaged in the business, but there is no use in blinking it."

In conclusion we reiterate what has already been said—namely, that the profits in which publicans claim a vested right are maintained at the sacrifice of the community, and that justice demands of every Legislature that the welfare of the whole shall be preferred to what may be termed the rights of a part, especially when these rights, morally con-sidered, are rights to do wrong.

PROPOGRATION OF PARLIAMENT.-A supplement to the Government Gazette, issued yesterday, further pro-rogues Parliament to the 12th of September next,

VOLUNTEER BRIGADE BAND, - During the parade on Saturday next, in Moore Park, the band will perform a selection of music, near the entrance gate. parade on Saturday next, in Moore Park, the band will perform a selection of music, near the entrance gate.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of the above association was held at the Volunteer Birigado Office yesterday afternson. Lieutemant-Colonel Richardson in the chair. The principal business was the adoption of a draft report for presentation at the annual general meeting. Prior to this being entered on, Mr. H. C. Dangar drow attention to a letter received by him from Mr. Davis, secretary to the Victorian Association, requesting to be informed if it was the intention of the association to revive the Interoclonal Small Bore Matches; and, if so, would five or any other number of competitors be sent to Melbeurne their year. Sonce discussion onsued, in which the general impression seemed to provail that, as New South Wales had been victorious in the first series of matches, it was not desirable to court defeat; but if a challenge were sent from Victoria, it would be accepted, provided the first contest was short in Sydney. A resolution to the above effect was moved by Dr. Ward, seconded by Captain Wells, and carried; the secretary to inform the Victorian Rithé Association of the above decision. The draft report was them road, discussed, and amanded. An important alteration will be suggrested in the report with regard to the position in firing, on the motion of Lieutenant Strong. A recommendation was introduced into the report to the affect that in next year's matches any position should be allowed beyond the 500 yards rungs. This is the case at Wimbledon, and as the same will probably be adopted by the Riffe Association of New South Wales, intending competitors will doubless practise in view of auch alteration from the Hythe regulations. Some accounts were passed, and the meeting that the liter. John Campbell had signified his intention of giving £26 for prizes at the next meeting.

FOOTBALL.—A match will be played to-morrow afterneon, in Moore Park, between the University and

FOOTBALL.—A match will be played to-morrow afternoon, in Moore Park, between the University and Wallaroo Clubs, twenty a side, commencing at 3 o'clock. From the evenness of the matches last year, a hard unale is anticipated in this their first meeting of the season. The uniform of the Wallaroos is a blue cap and grey jersey.

SUGAR WORKS.—The Clarence Examiner says:

—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company are very busy under the able superintendence of Mr. Poolman, in extending and improving their already extensive works. The shipbuilders have got a second punt launched, and a third well underway: if they keep getting ahead at this rate they will seen have their number completed.

they will soon have their number completed.

FARL ACCIDENT.—About 9 O'clock yesterday forenon, one of the employes of Messrs. Farmer and Company, on entering the carpet room of that establishment, was horrified on finding that a weighty iron door or shutter—that had been placed upright, resting against some shelves, preparatory to being inserted in a recease is a wall, from which a quantity of brickwork had been purposely displaced—had fallen down, covering a boy named Andrew Graham, who had been for a few weeks previously engaged as a measuaged on the premises. He raised the lawy door from the lad, and found that he was dead. An inquest (of which the report will be found in another column) was held in the afternoon, at which a verificit of accidental death with returned.

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The STRAMSHIP COONANDARA.—The A.S. N. Co.'s paddle steame Coonanbars, which for sory at years past has been running to the Hunter River, took a trial tity resterday afterneon, after having received the usual overhaul. At the invitation of Captain Adams, who 's in command of the yeasel, about ciphty gentlemen assembled on board the Coonanbars, which left the company's white shortly before 3 o'clock. After running round biloola Island the Coonanbars steamed towards the Hood. command of the vosed, about eighty gentlemon assembled on board the Comanbara, which left the company's whirf shoutly before 3 o'clock. After running round Bilools Islaad the Comanbara steamed towards the Heads, the measured naile between Principut and the obeside at Bradley's Read being run in a minutes 30 seconds. On reaching hiddle Harbour the guests and town to an excellent deseror, provided by Captain Adams, whose offerts to please bilivistors were ably seconded by the determination of the guests to enjoy themselves. Consequently they spant a very pleasant half-hour, and before separating, the following teasts were proposed the heads of the arms and navy followed, the former teast represented by Captain Richardson, and the latter by Captain Bloomfeld, each of whom responded. The latter gentleman, in his remarks, incidentally expressed an opinion that the fortsthey were building in the harbour would be nothing else then we wave prepared to the remarks, incidentally expressed an opinion that the fortsthey were building in the harbour would be nothing else then wave for England, he felt assured that what Sydney required was an iron-plated vessel. Captain Munro also spoke on behalf of the navy, and whill captain Bloomfeld that the forts they had erocked would be of no service. He thought when the time arms and manual that from the manager, and captain Adams were subsequently proposed and duly responded to the A. S. N. Co., Captain Trouton (the manager), and Captain Broomfeld that the forts they had erocked would be company then returned to the deck. After remaining a short time at Middle Harbour, the Coonsenders started on the return trip. The measured mad the distance, and great in the hard sevents are started on the roturn trip. The measured middle from Bradley's Head to Finchgut was again timed, and the interest attarts on the return trip. The measured middle from Bradley's Head to Finchgut was again timed, and the will in all probably corrost. The Coonanbara is so walk known in the Hunter River trade that

T'RE STEAMSHIP COONANBARA.—The A.S. N.

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SERIOUS COLLISION.-About 6 o'clock last Serious Collision.—About 6 o'clock last evening, while Edmund Duggan, a butcher, residing in Park-street, was riding along Market-street, on his return from the Abaticirs, Globe Island, he came into collision with a parcel delivery van, which was being driven in another direction—that opposite to the one he was taking. The horse which he rode was kilded on the spot, and the rider himself was thrown on to the roadway with great violence. He was taken to the Infirmary in a cab by police-constable Flysin, and edmitted, in a state of uncoasciousness, from which he had not recovered at 10 o'clock last evening. He was very much bruised about the face. It is understood that no bones have been broken; and believed that he is merely suffering from the severity of the shock. Both of the shorts of the procededitory van were broken, but its driver fortunately escaped without fujury. Some of those who saw the accident, were of opinion that Duggan was under the influence of derink. His wife, however, states that he a perfectly soberman. Others are of opinion that the borse he rold was unmanageable.

This wife, however, states that he is a perfectly sober iman. Others are of opinion that the horse he rode was unmanageable.

New South Wales Institution for the Bisson.—The works in pregress of the new building are progressing satisfactorily. The walls are now up to the floor of the first story in the front periton; and the centre portion of the back buildings, and the kicken and out-offices, are fast being battened for the slates. The building now begins to show its fine proportions and architectural beauty, very much improved by the position it occupies. On Monday last, the committee held a usecting on the ground, to see progress and consult Mr. Backhouse, the architect, on various matters of importance. They were much pleased to receive a quiet and unestentations visit from his Excellency the Earl of Holmore, whose great interest is abundantly shown by this carly cail, so soon after his return only on Saturday last from New Yealand. The effect of the patent prossed white and coleared bricks is now visible, and is so chaste as will no doubt lead to their more general use. The name of the builder is to be worked on these coloured bricks upon the front, and will have a very fine effect; there is also an inscription, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor, to be cut in the stone head of the principal door antrance, consideration at more, so as to make no commencement early in the spring. The sum necessary to claim the vote of Parliament, of 2000, is now in hund, and application is being made for it. This will leave about \$1000 to collect to cover the estimated cost. Most of this from the liberal responses already made, will be obtained before the building is completed, so that very little, if any, of a debt will remain when the building is occupied.

WEST MAITLAND VOLUNTEERS.— Captain Wilkinsen (easy the Mercury) has received the following

building is comploted, so that very little, if any, of a debt will remain when the building is occupied.

WEST MAITLAND VOLUNTEERS.— Captain Wilkinson (says the Mercury) has received the following communication, addressed to Major Belton, the officer commanding the Northern battailen of Volunteera, in reference to certain resolutions, passed at a meeting of this company, held on the 20th June;—"Brigade Office, bydnoy, 17th July, 1871. Sir,—I have the honour to schnowledge the receipt of your very kind better of the 3rd instant, together with addresses from the Nawcastle and West Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles, having reference to a statement made in the Logislative Assembly by an honorable member to the effect that dissatisfaction existed in the Volunteer force with regard to myself. In roply, I beg to allude to the great pleasure experienced by me on receipt of those expressions of feeling, of which I shall over retain a grateful remembrance, and I have therefore to beg you will accopt of, also convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the Nowcastle and West Maitland corps of Vounteer Rifles, my warmest thanks for the kindness and censideration which prompted action in this matter, and turther to assure you, and them, that no exertion on my part shall be weating to scure the efficiency and welfare of the force I have the honour to command, and for which I ontertain the highest regard. I have, &c. (Signed) J. S. Richarlinson, Lloutenant Colonel, commanding Volunteer Force."

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J. S. RICHARIBSON, LIGHTONE.—The Intest on Scarce volunteer Force."

THE BUNYIP OUTDONE.—The Intest on Scarce animals comes from the Maclesy River, and Is thus roported in the Herals.—It is said by persons frequenting the helghbourhood of Belgrave, that a gotilla has made its appearance in that vicinity. A short time age a camp of blacks were so scared by the appearance of the alleged monster that they left their camp, and bastened, with all possible speed to Warnoton, and refused to return. When, saked for a description of the animal thuy saw, they said. "That fellow run on four legs, and stand up and run on two legs; him got plenty fellow hair all over." Two young men are also said to have been riding along through the bush between Belgrave and Warnoton, when the supposed gorilla rushed through the bush near them, and so frightened the horse (a very quiet one) which one of the young men was riding, that it was with great difficulty that he could keep his seat, and prevent the horse fram belling. A short time after, so the story gees, a person residing in the same neighbourhood, hearing his buil-dog barking, and making deeporate chorus to break his chain, evidently wheling to get at something he saw in the bush, but in a short time be was seen beating a speedy retreat, with his courage evidently cooled. He took refuge in the house, and could not be presuded to leave it. A party of young men, it is said, formed a sort of oxpedition in pursuit of the alleged gorills, but have not been able to test the truth of the statements respecting the ferecions creature of the woods."

able to test the truth of the statements respecting the ferecious creative of the woods."

PLACING STONES ON THE RAILWAY LINE.—
The Singleton correspondent of the Daily News alsos that Joseph Sparks, a boy apparently about thirteen years old, was charged with placing stones on the Great Northern Railway, for the purpose of obstructing the passage of the truin. James Devor deposed: I am a labourer on the Great Northern Railway into; I may appare on the line; last Saturday ovening, about half-past of older, it was coming nome on the Great Northern Railway line on my trolly; I saw the prisoner on the railway line; when he saw me coming he bested off into a lucerne pucklock alongside the line; after yelsoner can away, I saw some stones on the rails; there were six stones—three on each rail; I picked the stones up; the stones produced are those which I picked up on the line; I ran after prisoner, arroated him, and then ploked the stones up; I told then in a bucket, and took them to the station, where I handed them to the clerk; after seeing the stones on the line, I ran after prisoner, arroated him, and then ploked the stones up; I told the prisoner that he should not put stones on the rails; prisoner replied he did, not put them on; I afterwards accompanied prisoner to the lock-up with Mr. Duffy, who is an inspector on the first put them and the put them to the stone of the was seen that he was a beab boy for deing so; I have been working on railways for the past ten years; I consider stones like thost, produced liable to endanger the lives of persons that he was sixten was a bab by for denanger the lives of persons that he was such like to the purpose of breaking them. The prisoner are made a statement that he pri, the stones on the line, not with the intention to do any harm, but for the purpose of breaking them. The prisoner was about. The purpose of breaking them. The prison er was committed for trial at the next Singleton Quarter fossions, to be holden on the 19th September; bat all allows, himself in £50, and

We are requested by Mesers. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb to call attention to their important sale, this day, ', their Rooms, O'Conpill-treet, of Beroe's kerosen all, Av erican buckets, tube, &c., &c., commencing at 11 o'clock,—Any.

THE RACES.-FIRST DAY. Pronucz Stakes.-Robertson's Judex 1, Jardine Graftonian 2. Tradera' Pursc.—Eccles's Index 1, Page's Counter

Maiden Plate. Thomas Hawkin Smith's Pyrrha I Robertson's Judex 2. Publicans' Purse. - Nord's Northern Squatte

walked over.

Hack Race.—Tilbury 1, Gray's Nonsuch 2. Chauvel's, Harnes and Smith's, and Greaves's prize eattle will leave by the Yarra, for the Metropolitan Show to-morrow—some 50 head of pure breds.

GRENFELL.

Bishop Lanigan arrived at 2, and was escorted by eighty horacmen: the envalende was met at the entrance of the town; an address was presented to him in the church, and replied to, the bishop complimenting the congregation on their successful offorts in maintaining the cause of Catholic educa-

THURSDAY The nomination for Brisbane took place to-day The old members-O'Doherty, Pring, and Edmonstor were returned unopposed.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY. The Ministers left town at noon to-day to attend the banquet at Sandhurst. This place is to be pro-claimed a city in the next Gazette. The banquet was

Numerous applications have been received from industries.

Betting is dull. Breadstuffs are declining. Weather wintry.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Aurivan.—Tamar (s.), from Launceston. Sailen.—At 4.45 p.m., Alexandra s.), for

HOBART TOWN.

THURSDAY.

The whaler Planter put into Recherché Bay, with loss of three boats, and considerably damaged by the

LAUNCESTON.

THURSDAY. The Tower Hill Company crushed 80 tons quartz which yielded 2 ounces to the ton.

DUNRDIN, JULY 10. The Ohenemuri natives have given up the mail

ADELAIDE.

Mr. Hitchin, the Auditor-General, has requested Scave to retire with a compensation, he having been in the Civil Service over twenty years. The Hon. Colonel Fielding has sent proposals to

the Governor and the Government on behalf of the English Emigration Company, for a grant of 250,000 acres of land in the Northern Territory, on condition of placing upon the land 6000 settlers.

The South Australian Insurance Company show a profit on the half-year of £7800, with a probable divi-

dend of 10 per cent.

Mr. Hitchin's resignation has been accepted, and speculation is rife as to who will be appointed in his The foundation stone of a new German Evangelie Jutheran church was laid to-day by the Rev. J.

Wheat 5s. 6d. : no transactions.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY BROWN AND JONES,—At their Bazaar, at 10.30, Hosres, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c. G. Kibs,—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Sad-

and Effects.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB,—At their Rooms, at 11, C. TEAKLE,—At his Rooms, at 10.30, Cutlery, Pipes, Tobacco,

Mitches, &c., at 11, Aluminium Goods.

G. MOORF, All Midminium Goods.

H. MOLDON, All Mis Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shees.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Faints, White Lead, Bolts and Nuis, Sheephears, Limes, Foas, Chalk, Walla, &c., &c.

H. YAUGHAN.—At 7, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street West, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

A MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Shirta, Clothing, Drapery, Watches, &c.

EMBEZZLEMENT—James Parkes, in the service of Mesers. Cobb and Co., mail contractors, was, on Tuesday, committed, by the Ballarat Beach, for trial at Quarter Sessions on a charge of embezzlement. According to the oridence for the presecution, it appears that whilst he was engaged on the Mudgee Road, attending to the general duties of that branch of the business, a sum of menoy amounting to £103 19s. 6d. was handed to him by John Shaw, of Wellerswang, on behalf of the firm, and had not been accounted for. Defence was reserved.

AMERICAN SULLEMENT

Shaw, of Wallerawang, on behalf of the firm, and had not been accounted for. Defence was reserved.

AMERICAN SENTORIAL AMENITIES.—A undifference" took place in the early part of April botwen Smater Davis and General Butler in the Sonate at Washington, which was reported in the Nate York Heraid. Mr. Davis questioned the certerions of that report, and, on the 6th April, gave the fullowing version of the come:—I was making some remarks on the resolution in relation to alleged disorders in the Sauthern States, and was about bringing them to a close when I happened to turn my face towards Schulor Thurman's sent, which is immediately to my right. I saw that his chair, about four feet from me, was occupied by General Butler, but until then had not been conscience of terral Butler, but until then had not been conscience of terral Butler, but until then had me steadily, and there was an ominous scowl on his brow, Both his near proximity and his manner work on him by manner and action. If then took my seat, the continued to maintain the carnest and excited to him You d—d old scoundrel, are you here to see the seat of the property of the continued to maintain the carnest and excited the said to him You d—d old scoundrel, are you here to see the seat of the property of the make no reply, and I repeated that language. He then responded, "I have not addressed you, sir, or said a word to you." I then said, "What are you sir, or said a word to you." I then said, "I am young cough to go with you from this point Semate When served in your from this point Semater Whisen stepped between us, laid his hands and off together.

Battwar Contractors, Engineers, Builders, Machinists, jand

An together.

Hattwar Contractors, Engineers, Builders, Machinists, fand the trade are reminded of the sale, by R. F. Stubbs and Co., of the patient and paints, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Abv.

Cits, Moore and Co., request us to direct the attention of ware-housemen, dragers, storekeepers, and others to their unreserved fact of a patient assortment of new drapers, clothing, doc., at their facts Rooms, Fitt-aircet, this day, at 11 s.m.—Abv.

Emilitary laws fould that the artists

THE MILITARY FORCES OF GREAT "Ler it suffice that no estato expect to be gre that is not awake upon any upon to estato arming." This sentence, so full of meaning, and without limit as to dime, forms the text of an interesting article in the "Blue and Yellow," of "The Military Forces of the Crown." The subject is one which naturally excites more than ordinary attention at so eventual an epoch in military history. Sir Samuel Baker, speaking of the uncivilized tribes he encountered on the banks of the Nile, when in search of the Albert NYanza, states, in his pithy and pleasant way, that there are only two means of government—"force" and "humbug." The latter, though not easy of definition, is well understood, and often illustrated. The former may be measured and calculated—increased or diminished,—and has recently been exemplified in a manner which goes far to show that "if we hope to retain the blessings of peace for ourselves, it must be that we are prepared to defend them; and that the rights of nations and the obligations of public law are, at this present time, protected solely by the force which can be brought to their support."

The writer in the "Edinburgh Review," commenting upon works recently published on the military forces of the Crown—and of army organization—driws a broad distinction between the military recessities of a country when all the world is at peace, as compared with a time when mitions are in arms, and no one can tell where the scourge of war may end. He regards reform in the English military system as a matter of necessity. In his opinion, the machinery is too intricate and unwieldy, and consists of parts, some of which are antagonistic to each other. In reference to the matter, he says:—"The Military Forces of the Crown are a heterogeneous medley. The regular army is under the Commander in Chief: The pensioners and army reserve are under the world in the research of the country and the pensioners and the military to resis in the pensioners and the military crisis in the recent and the proposed of the country of the

The lire division' between excentive and finisheid.

Juictions, It is added, "The permanent official staff, formerly civilian, which practically decided on the close to broad that the whole where the carmination of the military acquired under the new kystem a large infusion of the military acquired under the new kystem a large infusion of the military acquired under the new kystem a large infusion of the military acquired under the new kystem a large infusion of the military acquired under the new kystem a large infusion of the military acquired under the new kystem a large infusion of the military acquired under the new kystem a large infusion of the military acquired under the new kystem a civilian tribunal would have done; the large infusion for improved or appetial allowances than a civilian tribunal would have done; the Treasury lost its means of acquiring local know, the treasury lost its means of acquiring local know, the treasury lost its means of acquiring local know, the course of the Crown: their Administration and Government," London, 1850] shows that one of the results of the City Censer that shows to the course of the Covur; their Administration and Government," London, 1850] shows that one of the results of the city censer that shows the former year the expenditure on barrack stores the self-digiting. The large interess of the Crown: their administration and Government, and the rail a be the division between excentive and insheral functions, It is added, "The permanent official staff, formerly civillan, which practically decided on the claims of the military, acquired under the new system a large infusion of the military element, and, naturally, looked with more favour on applications for improved or special allowances than a civilian tribunal would have done; the Treasury lost its means of acquiring local knowledge, and with it its power of intelligent control of army finance. Mr. C. M. Clode in his book ["The Military Forces of the Crown: their Administration and Government." London, 1860] shows that one of the results of this military agitation and reform has been a very largely increased expenditure. In 1853-4 the expenditure on barrack stores was £47,820; in 1868-9 it was £16,000. In the former year the expenditure for fuel and light was £19,753; in the latter £29,7621. In 1853-4 the lodging money and rents amounted to £80,302; there weelful the sum of £300,500. was £129,753; in the latter £227,621. In 1853-2, the ledging money and rents amounted to £90,302. In 1868-9 they reached the sum of £290,500. There is, as might readily be supposed, a much larger increase in relation to "material of war and experiments." In 1853-4 the sum spent under this last head was £600,000; in 1858-9 it was £1,550,000.

INSOLVENCY.

Friday, 21st Joly, at 11 a.m. —Refore the District Commissioner John William Wallace Campbell, second meeting, East Maithand. Satorday, 22nd July, holiday; Monday, 24th July, holiday in July, holiday in July, holiday in July, holiday in July, holiday. Tucaday, 25th July, holiday. And July, and it a.m.—Refore the District Commissioner: Murtaph Stephen M'Donnell, first or only meeting, at East Maithand. James Edward (Glayton, first or only meeting, at East Maithand. James Edward (Glayton, first or only meeting, at East Maithand. Erasmut Frenseer, first or only meeting, at East Maithand. Erasmut Frenseer, first or only meeting, at East Maithand. Erasmut Frenseer, Erat or only meeting, at East

Conjunction of second second current, from the 1staInstant,
APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES,
Tuccday, 1st August, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner:
Richard George Enderwood, John Richard Torke, Damel
Dougherty, Thomas Kirwan, John Churchill, Gustav Wangen,
Lind, Thomas Livenan, Johnstone, adjourned from the Confession Johnstone, adjourned from the Confession of the Confession of

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
THURSDAY.

BEYOUR the Polico Magistrate, with Messrs. Thompson, Birroll, Levy, Penfold, Murphy, and Hughes.

Eighleen persons were fined in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 20s., for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, or using obscene language; and two boys were fined 6s. each, for lighting in Elizabeth-street.

Charles J. Warne, charged with having assaulted Timothy Henry in the execution of his duty as a batliff of the District Court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with 21s. professional costs to Mr. Gory, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Johnson was charged with having stolen a piece

pay a penalty of 30s. with 21s. professional costs to Mr. Uory, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Johnson was charged with having stolen a piece of tweed, valued at 25s., the property of John Wetherill, of Pitt-street, draper; and, being convicted thereof on the clearest testimony, and being a notorious shopliffer, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

One prisoner was discharged and another was remauded.
On the summons paper were twenty-nine cases, of which ope was dismissed, three were postponed, and twelvo were not prosecuted. Thomas Cardwell was fined 20s. for assaulting Ellen Paull. In M'Kecknie v. M'Kecknie, for maintenance, an order for 10s. a week was offered, and accepted. John Meilholland complained of Robert Thompson, that five days ago be cases to his house, and said, among other things, that if he caught him outside he would split his head, and complainant swearing that he was, in consequence, afraid, the defendant was ordered to enter into a recordisance, with sureties, to keep the paces aix months, or, failing therein, to be imprisoned six months. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Water-Service, Joseph L. Landors was fined 5s. for allowing water to run to wasto. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, James Pouronby was fined 5s., and Bavid Barnett 20s., for placing robbish upon footways: and James Miller was fined 20s. for commencing to build before he had creeted a platform and hand-rail outside the hondring. On the prosecution of, the Inspector of Garriages plying for hire, Patrick O'ted was fined 10s. for refusing to take a fare; John Hanley was fined 10s. for refusing to take a fare; John Hanley was fined 10s. for lottering; Martin Ray. William Knox, and William Slattery, draymen, were fined 2s. fod. each for neglecting to show a light after sunset.

Series from the control of the contr

THE ORANGE BALL AND METHODISM.

TO THE BRITON OF THE HERALD.

BIR,—A Methodiat office-bearr, in your paper of to-dayl draws the notice of Methodiats to the rules of the body probibiliting dancing and the employment of dancing masters. The penalty he states, if peralsted in, to be expulsion, and he goes on to add that parties have been so expulsed. In this he is quite correct, nor can there he any well-founded doubt of the propriety of this course. It is quite plain that halls are a carnal and ungodly anusement, and altogother "worldly conformity." I am glad, therefore, that "A Methodist," &c., goes on to add: "I do not know that any Methodist danced," &c., and that "no doubt these (alluding to the "two or three" whom he states he know to be present at the dinner) "rushed away digusted so soon as the nocturnal orgies were announced as about to commence," "as," he adda, "I myself have had the satisfaction of recing Methodists do on similar, though not Orange, occasions."

Your Methodist correspondent would have added further weight to his letter had he quoted the authorities on which his statement rested. They are as follows.—"Dancing Porhidden.—Those schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who received dancing, masters into their schooles, and those parcents who employ dancing, masters for their children, shall be no longer members of our society."—A Digust of the Later and Regulations of the Westigua Connexion, Westeyan Book. Depat. Sydney, 1863. page 8. Published by arder of the Conference.—Also the following, from A Class-Hoedist Societies published by the Conference—"Conformity to the world. The rules of the Society forbid diversions which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jeens; and the drinking of spirituous liquors, unless in cases of atterme necessity." The obligation to "do all to the glory of God," implies an avoiding of all questionable recreations and indugences; in particular of such as lead into worldly company, or promote trilling or indispose for the use of the word of God and prayor. The repeate

July 20.

PROPHECY OF SCRIPTURE VERIFIED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR.—An interesting letter appeared recently in one of our local papers on the wondars and benefits of telegraphy. My present object is to add an additional fact.—namely, the verification of a prophotic passage of Holy Writ by the means of telegraphy.

I have often read the passage alluded to, but cannot just now find it so as to give chapter and verse; quoting from memory it reads thus:—

"A day will come when the earth will be bound with an iron girdle, and men will speak with each other at the ends thereof."

The success of the various submarine cables proves it to be only a matter of time and money for this strange and wenderful prediction to be verified.

We may reasonably hope by the end of 1872 to be in telegraphic communication with the old country, if we keep in view the interest taken and the exertion now being made for the completion of so desirable a work; and, of course, when that time does arrive, the earth must be eneited with its iron band, and the operators will speak at the ends thereof.

It will be one of the greatest achievements of modern science, and will be an invaluable boon to our country, the day our autipodean city will send its first message to Downing-street.

A. M'CAULEY.

I am, Sir, &c., SPECTATOR.

P.S.—It may be objected by the engineering profession that a new system like that of Griffic's line cannot be efficient because it is not in general use; but I would reply that the onus probundi rests with those gentlemen.

DR. DOLLINGER.

DR. DOLLINGER.

The following is a translation of an address from the Professors of the University of Rome to the Capitulary Provost, Dr. Ignatius Döllinger, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Dean of the Faculty of Theology at the University of Munich:

"The strife which, in order not to fail in the most sacred duties of your character as ecclesiastic, of science as theologian and historian, of morality as citizen, you have been unable to refuse; and which has been imposed upon you by men who, unfaithful to their own convictions and declarations, solemnly proclaimed in the last Council, have preferred to be your persecutors rather than to unite themselves to you in order that they might save the immunity of their opiscopal rights, and give their testimony to Christian truth—this strife, from the high principles that are in question, and from the consequences that may issue from it in a near future, has attracted towards you the attention and the good-will of all those who, standing within or without the Church, are convinced that a work of moral regeneration and conciliation is now necessary in Europe. The Catholic Church, which, from the universality of her conception, from her painful but not ulways unmerited historical experiences, and from the urgent necessities of the present, should have felt more than ever the need of unity, has through the recent definitions of the Vatican Council, and through the worldly ambition of retaining that which, imposed on her as a historical necessity from the conditions of the life of the Middle Ages, is now of evident and serious prejudice to her Divine mission,—divided herself from the laity, from the best and the most learned of her Bishops, from the nations and States of Europe, from science and from civilization.

Divine mission,—divided herself from the laity, frem the best and the most learned of her Bishops, from the nations and States of Europe, from science and from civilization.

"It is impossible that this division can be the legitimate consequence of religious and Christian principles. It is also impossible that European society, which, in its adhesions and even in its resistance of eighteen centuries, has nevertheless always approached nearer towards morality and Christian ideality, can have become all at once incapable of exercising its nobleat instincts, and, suddenly perverted, can have renounced all the principles of its historical and moral development. In the first place, one would be obliged to say that religion is impossible and contrary to humanity; and, in the second, that Providence does not exist. We, on the contrary, believe that there is nothing more human than religion, and that Providence, however considered, and however defined, is a law, the historical reality of which it is impossible to doubt.

"The reason of the present perturbation of souls is

follows:

| Spirits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

The Rifleman has cleared for London, with 685 bales wool, 3278 cases preserved meat, 818 casks tallow, 264 casks treacle, 6897 ingots

The half-yearly meeting of the Commercial Banking Company will take place at noon to-The Customs revenue collected at this port

The Customs revenue collected at this port during the month ending the 30th ultimo was as follows:—Spirits, £23,871 17s. 6d.; wine, still, £885 10s. 1d.; wine, sparkling, £12 18s.; ale, porter, and beer (in wood), £4532 2s.; ditto (in bottle), £111 14s. 9d.; tobacco and snuff, £3919 11s.; ditto (unmanufactured), £1154 9s.; cigars, £205 13s. 11d.; tea, £1268 19s. 3d.; coffee and chicory, £255 14s.; sugar, refined, £27 0s. 4d.; ditto, unrefined, £6080 3s. 10d.; molasses, £43 6s. 5d.; opium, £474 0s. 1d.; rice, £403 8s. 11d.; dried fruits, £1881 14s.; nuts, £43 0s. 5d.; malt, £145 1s.; hops, £251, 4s. 6d.; ad valorem malt, £145 1s.; hops, £251 4s. 6d.; ad valoremeduty, £8861 13s. 9d.; specific duty, £6317 6s. auty, £6801, 188. 9d.; specific duty, £6317; fest. 8d.; bonding warehouse duty, £121; rent of goods in Queen's warehouse, £8 13s. 4d.; gold, £6 9s. 4d.; pilotage, £703 8s. 8d.; harbour dues, £52 15s.: total, £62,638 5s. 9d. The receipts for the quarter amounted to £167,899 3s. 4d., and for the half-year to £380,463 16s. 6d. In the two quarters of the gurrent was there is a difference of \$44.75s. current year there is a difference of £44,765 9s. 10d. in favour of the first, which was also largely in excess of the corresponding period of 1870, when £185,245 13s. 11d. was received. In the second quarter of that year the revenue was £174,175 17s. 10d., or £6246 14s. 6d. more than was collected last quarter. The following table shows the monthly receipts during the first six months of both years.

January 51,184 13 5 232,586 1 8
February 60,603 8 11 67,600 6 2
March 55,367 11 4 62,818 3 4
April 51,765 11 4 52,877 0 5
May 52,485 15 1 55,482 7 7 0
June 65,322 3 62,485 5 7

In the import markets to day business was very dull, and prices without alteration.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb will sell by auction to-morrow, kerosene and other American merchandise ex East Lothian.

American merchandise ex East Lothian.

The following is taken from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week end-

ing 13th May:—

Gold.—There has been a large, withdrawal of sovereigns from the bank, £429,000 having been sent away in connection with the Argentine lean; there is, however, no demand for, har gold for export, and about £509,000 has been sent in singe the ith instant. The Westphalla has brought £30,000 from New York; the Chira, £21,000; the Minnesota, £110,000; the Hansa, £110,000; the Gity of London, £130,000; the Hansa, £110,000; the Gity of London, £130,000; the Beutachland, £110,000; the Minnesota, £110,000; the Hansa, £110,000; the Minnesota, £110,000; the Hansa, £110,000; the Hansa,

MARRICAVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 10th instant. Freesin—The Mayor (Mr. St. Julian), and Aldrimen Cook, Graham, Kingsbury, Moyée, Robertson, and Teeson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following correspondence was then read:—1. From Mrs. William Denning, complaining of the dangerous state of the Canterbury Road, in front of her property, and requesting that the road may be repaired. This letter was referred to the Committee for Works. 2. From Mr. Kinloch, complaining that the overflow of water from the drain at the foce of his property had removed some of his fence, and requesting to be informed if the Council intend to take any steps to prevent the injury being continued. This letter was left for further consideration until next meeting. 3. To the Newtown Council, further respecting gav-lump to be placed at the junction of Stammors and Ennore Reads. Alderman Kingsbury brought up a report from the Finance Committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts. This was received, and at a later period of the evening adopted, and payment authorised. Alderman Graham, as chairman of the Committee for Works, brought up the following reports from that committee;—1. On works done during the past fortnight. 2. On Mr. Admin's letter, complaining of overflow of water on to his land from the Enmore Read. The committee reported that the footpath had now been raised so as 100 prevent the water running on to his land. 3. On Mr. Smidmore's letter for repair of the Edgowara Road. The committee reported that the footpath had now been raised so as 100 prevent the water running on to his land. 3. On Mr. Smidmore's letter for repair of the Ragowara proved of Moved by Alderman Kingsbury, seconded by Alderman Robertson, and carried,—"That the ex-

and clear the watercourses. The above reports were approved of. Moved by Alderman Kingsbury; seconded by Alderman Robertson, and carried unanimonal; ..." That the leave of absence required by the Mayor be granted. Moved by Alderman Kingsbury; seconded by Alderman Robertson, and carried.—"That the ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Graham, be elected to perform; feat interim) the duties of the Mayoral office." Tenders were then opened, and Adam Shawbell? a scepted for the erection of a stone culvert at the junction of the Sydanhum and Illawarra Roads, and J. hawrence's bunder, accepted for forming the New Cook's River Road on the south of the Marrieville Road. The Council then rose.—G. C. Tonyson, Conacil Clerk.

BAINAIN.—A meeting of the Council was sheld on Tucaday, the 18th July. Present—The Mayor and Aldermen Robinson, Mullicas, Springthorpe, Fordriau, Mossman, and Yeend. Ministes: The minutes of the 'previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter road, from Mr. G. Wies rolative to that making of Vincent-etxect from Donnelly-street to Jano-street. Received, and left in the hands of the Mayor. 22. Letter road from Mr. W. Cox, complaining of damage being done to his property in Wortley-street, Received, and referred to the Committee of Works.

4. Letter read from Mr. W. Cox, complaining of the want of sufficient drainage mear his property on the Darling. Road. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works.

4. Letter read from Mr. Henry Perdrian, jum, accepting the offer of the Council to become lesses of the public wharfs. Received. Reports: 1. Report brought up. by the Committee of Works at the committee of Works. Accommittee of Works at the committee of Works.

4. Letter read from Mr. Henry Perdrian, jum, accepting the offer of the Council to become lesses of the public wharfs. Received. Reports: 1. Report brought up. by the Committee of Works.

4. Letter read from Mr. Henry Perdrian, jum, accepting the offer of the Council they had cartified to the Committee of Works.

4. Letter read from Mr. H votalized a chemical substance called prusspice

Aimmough the word "shoddy" has now taken a recognised place in the English language, and is received as applicable to, and expressive of, anything which is falsely pretentious, there are comparatively few persons who understand what it means, fewer still who know that shoddy is in itself an honest article of trade, openly manafactured, employing its hundreds of "hands," having its quoted price-list and its recognised head-quarters. These head-quarters are to be found at Batley—a town situate between Leeds and Dewsbury, at a junction where the railway brabches of to Birstall. Having recently visited this place, and gone over two of the largest mills, we purpose, from the result of our own observation, and by the aid of an excellent local history, published some years since by Mr. Samuel Jubb, himself one of the largest manufacturers, to give some description of the sheddy trade.

The town of Batley is, like most other manufacturing towns in the district, straggling, bare, blank, uninviting. The few shops are mean and poor, and the eye grows weary of the intermin-able black walls of the factories, and the tall chimneys vomiting forth the blackest of smoke while the car is assailed by the never-ceasing clatter of the steam-engines. Savo at the times when the "hands" are trooping to business of to their homes, the streets are almost deserted. There do not seem to be many private or public conveyances, and the only vehicles in the roadway are the long wageons or trucks used for the enveyance of goods to and from the railway.

Yet Batloy claims to belong to antiquity, and has documentary evidence of its parish church thaving been in existence for almost eight hundred years. It was not however until the eighteenth century that even local renown, when it became known as a place engaged in the woollen manufacture, for which it was specially suited, both from its position, being centrally situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the great markets of Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, &c., and from its possession of a vast ing, scouring, and other purposes, and which is minable by pumping from a level some fifty feet below the surface. At that time the principal employment of the inhabitants of Batley consisted in scribbling and carding wool by manual labour; but the name of the person who first produced rag-wool or shoddy. now the staple of its trade, and the date of its introduction, are neither of them properly authenticated. The first shoddy is.

supposed to have been produced, in the year 1813, by Mr. Benjamin Law. On our arrival at Batley, we learned from the of the principal mill-owners, and after we had satisfied these gentlemen that we were not secret emissaries of trade rivals anxious to pry into the mysteries of their manufacture, but simply in search of reproducible information, we were received with great courtesy, and con-ducted through their respective establishments. And the first piece of information afforded us was that the outside world is wrong in its general, acceptation of the word "shouldy," and of its entire ignorance of the word "mungo." It may be broadly stated that the preparation made from rags is called shoddy, while that pulled out of old cloth and woollen goods is ealled mungo. Before the breaking out of the reprincipal supply of rags and pieces for the preparation of shoddy and mungo came from Germany and Denmark, in which latter country manufactories for the production of rap-wool have existed for the last forty years. At one time America was a great source of supply to the Batley market; but a prohibientirely to cease. Batley is now principally supplied with rags, &c., from the rag-London and other large English towns who are themselves the customers of the rag and bottle shops and th marine stores, frequented by the poorest of the population. There is also an of the population. There is also an immense importation of Australian rags, which are looked upon with great favour, and, by some, preferred to any other. The principal rags sent down by the London dealers are mixed softs," stockings, white flannels, carpets, and a large quantity of army cuttings, namely, serge, flannel, cloth, clippings of various colours, which being new, sound, of good colour and quality, are highly esteemed. From Scotland come old stockings and old rags from Germany knitted stockings in grey and white, while Austria, Italy, Turkey, and Russia swell the large list. It is scarcely necessary to remark that Ireland is a very rare and contributor, as her natives generally keep their rags, and wear them at home. Home and foreign rags all arriving in large bundles, are easily distinguishable by those accustomed to dealing with them from the manner in which they are packed. The prices of these rags vary greatly, ranging from five shillings to one hundred and eighty shillings per hundredweight.

The first process that the rags undergo is that of classification and sorting. This is a far more extensive process than would at first be imagined, as they are classified into a variety of colours and qualities, and yield a great number of distinct sorts, "mixed softs" being, it being, it is said, assorted by some dealers into upwards of netwenty different kinds. This sorting, in the mill which we first visited, was carried on in a room nearly sixty yards long; those engaged in the process being principally girls and boys.

After sorting, the rags are packed in sacks, which are suspended by ropes to the rafters to the ceiling, while their contents are compressed by the simple process of the boys getting into the sacks and treading the rags down with their feet.

The rags are then taken direct to a machine, which is heroes days was known as a dealing. which in bygone days was known as a "devil," but is now called a "swift," a revolving cylinder containing from ten to fourteen thousand teeth, according as it is coarse or fine, the coarser set swifts being used for the manufac-ture of what are called "soft" rags—stockings, flannels, carpets, &c.—into shoddy; the finer set for tearing cloth into mungo. These swifts which perform from six to seven hundred revo lutions per minute, are fed by boys, whose busi ness it is to beap with rags the travelling web which brings layer by layer continually up to the teeth, by which they are at once torn to pieces and ground up. All this is speedily vomited forth in thick fluffy flock, soft, textile, and free from knots. In the rooms in which these revolving cylinders are at work, the air is laden with light fibrous floating particles, which would bring sor Tyndall's eyes, and which no doubt tend to the propagation of asthma which is to a certain extent a common disease among the operatives, who otherwise enjoy average health. The refuse of these rags, after lying to rot, is used for the purpose of manuring the hop-producing districts in Kent and Surrey. Some of it is also re-manufactured into coarser flock for the stuffing of mattresses, couches, &c., while from another portion of the refuse is obtained a chemical substance called prussiate

of potash, which has been found to be

valuable agent for dycing purposes.

The flocks are then gathered together and taken to the mixing house, where, after having been sprinkled with oil, the long fibre and the short fibre are mixed together with a small quantity of wool, according to the quality required. Here a large quantity of shoddy, mixed with a small quantity of wool, forms the stuff which army contractors sell as blankets for the soldiers, and here we were shown a thin sleezy kind of lightish brown stuff, which was under order for exportation to the French and German armies, the Batley manufacturers maintaining a strict impartiality in the execution of the orders given by the contending nations. The oil used in this process is generally olive, rape, and Price's patent.

The wool, as it may now be termed, is next taken to the scribbling machine, whence, passing through a series of rollers, it issues in long thick bands, which are then taken to the carding machine, then to the spindles, in which what we originally saw as short, thick, frizzy flock, is spun into long strong yarn. The yarn is then woven into cloth in power-looms, which are mostly attended to by women.

The next process is called milling, or pulling the goods, an important item in the manufacture, and one for the success of which much skill and care are requisite, its object being to pull the cloth to the required substance, and also to cleanse it. Under this process the cloth is damped, and thumped with huge mallets, and is then taken away to undergo what is known as "raising," which is really the bringing forth of the pile, and which is performed either by machinery known as a raising "gig," or by

In the raising gig the natural production known in the country as "teazles," which look like overgrown acoms covered with sharp, strong bristles, are largely used. These teazles principally come from the East Riding of Yorkshire and from France, the band-raising being performed with small instruments full of fine steel wire teeth. The pile is raised sometimes on one, sometimes on both sides of the cloth; then the goods are all taken to the dyehouse, where we saw them, some steeped in enormous vats, some hanging on rollers, while the liquor ran through them. After it has been duly dried, the cloth goes through the next and final process of finishing or dressing; its surface is clipped, and brushed, and hot-pressed by machinery, after which it is ready for the con-

It is not too much to say, that no cloth is made without some infusion of shoddy; they will tell you at Balley it would not "work" so well, look so well, or be so much thought of. A great deal of the celebrated West of England cloth is manufactured within ten miles of Bradford, in Yorkshire; and an Ulster coat which we were wearing at the time of our visit, and which we fondly believed to be made of Irish frieze, was inspected and handled by one of our entertainers, who, with a grin, declared it to contain a certain proportion nanded by one of our entertainers, who, with a grin, declared it to contain a certain proportion of nungo. Apropos of this word, Mr. Jubb gives us a comic derivation. He declares that one of the dealers of the newly discovered material was endeavouring to push the sale of a small quantity, when a doubt being expressed by the by-standers as to the likelihood of his getting rid of it, the purchaser shouted with emphasis, "It mun go, it mun go," these words are the origin of name which it has retained words are the which it has origin of retained since. From the same authority we learn that mungo fluctuates in value more than shoddy; its present price being about four-fold what it was at one period. In the early days of its history the price of London mungo ranged over nine or ten pounds per ton, while about ten years ago, the time of Mr. Jubb's writing, it was thirty-eight pounds per ton—the highest price it had ever reached having been forty-three pounds per ton. The first shoddy sales by public auction commenced about twenty years ago, and were then held at the Dewsbury and Batley railway station, but are now conducted in auction-rooms at Dewsbury. There are usually two sales a week, and the quantity falling under the hammer at each is, on an average, about forty thousand pounds, varying in price from one penny to two shillings and sixpence per pound. The war has been of immense service to the Batley manufacturers, and they used up all the stock they had on hand, and have been even glad to take back and re-work goods which they had previously returned as condemned.

Wages are good throughout the district. Women and boys engaged in sorting, packing, &c., get ten shillings a week, while in the manufacturing departments the earnings vary from one pound to forty-five shillings. The hands are well spoken of by their employers, and are said to be of the most part thrifty, industrious, and intelligent. There is a local newspaper and a mechanics' institute. Concerts and entertainments are neither rare nor illattended. The manual adulteration in which they are constantly employed does not appear to have affected their moral nature, and a life-long residence in the city of honest imposture seems to have had no ill effects on its inhabitants.—

SOCIAL ORGAN-GRINDERS.

It is not necessary that every organ-grinder should possess a wooden box, with a bellows and other apparatus inside. Once, set our friend Tom Brown, for instance, off on the subject of Modern Degeneracy, and he will grind away at his favourite tune till you are willing to give him anything (hints are powerless) to "move on." There is one thing to be said for the organ-grinder proper—he does sometimes change the tune, whereas his brother of the tongue never does. No mysterious process, and a "click" effects a variation; but on, on,

on, in the same old key, and the same old tune. The members of the tongue organ-grinding fraternity are of two classes—the social grinder and the public grinder. The social grinders confine themselves to the circle which is blessed with them for its members, and they are, of course, of various kinds. Some are politicians, some philanthropists, some laughing philosophers, and some weeping philosophers. Brown is a social grinder of the weeping-philosopher species. "I tell you, Sir"—the handle begins to turn—"England is going down-hill; her commerce is deteriorating; her army and navy are in a state of inefficiency; and Church and State are going to the dogs together." That is the tune, and the variations come in here and there. This is about the least endurable species of grinder; he is perfectly contented to point out everything that is wrong, without attempting to find a remedy for it. We are most of us acquainted with one or two political grinders, and we also know some of the tunes played by them—such as "Vote by Ballot," and "Compulsory Education." Alas! we pity him who knows the tune of "Woman's Rights,"

played by a female performer.

The philanthropic organ-grinder is perhaps as easy to deal with as any; he always has

some case in hand requiring charitable aid, and we can, if we are so disposed, give him something to move on to next door. But, if we are not willing to purchase peace in this way, we have to endure his music. It is very seldom that it will answer to metaphorically slam the door in his face—he is not to be daunted.

The scientific grinder is much dreaded; he plays away for the hour together, and his friends look at one another in hopeless silence; but as silence is all he wants, he is perfectly satisfied. If you should give him a copper, in the shape of an approving "Oh!" or "Ah!" the only change he makes is to direct his melody to you in particular for the next few minutes, during which time you have to look as if you perfectly understood the theory of atoms, and had formed some definite idea with regard to the probable inhabitants of the moon, feeling yourself all the time to be a despicable hypocrite, and knowing that your friends see through you. From some scientific grinders it is impossible to obtain the shortest respite; even at meals they will insist upon reducing the various articles of food to their lowest denomination, by telling us what proportion of this is starch, or how much of that is gluten, till we almost begin to doubt whether solid bread and butter are not mere optical delusions after all.

Then there is the ancedotal grinder; some thing is always occurring to remind him of one of his anecdotes, and once let him obtain the cue from some unlucky remark, and he grinds forth his anecdotes by the dozen. In the cours of conversation, a gentleman happens to men tion that he was salmon-fishing in the High lands last month; this is enough, and be-fore the first speaker has had time to give an account of his tour there is a prepuratory cough from our friends of the anec-dotes, and he proceeds: "Ah, that reminds me of the time when I and two or three friends went down to Greenwich to taste the white sonal experience of the prime-minister; in the midst of which history he is perhaps reminded of some other anecdote, equally interesting, which he faithfully recounts, after which he proceeds with the original story. It is amusing to observe those who are acquainted with the propensity of this gentleman, when they have un propensity of this gentleman, when they have un-fortunately let slip a leading remark, and they hear the preparatory cough—that is the knell of doom—a look of anguish passes across their faces, which is gradually replaced by an expression of calm resignation, and they are then pre pared for the infliction. The remedy for this description of organ-grinding can only be prac-tised when the audience thoroughly know the habits of the performer; the course to be taken is, the moment the cough is heard, for all to be aken suddenly deaf, and to talk together in loud tones, mingled with laughter, on the first topic that suggests itself. This may nip the story in the bud. If, however, the grinder is of the most determined class, it is as well to give in at once, for tell his anecdote he will, if he waits the whole evening for it; besides which, it is nobler for all to suffer together, than to allow one luckless individual to be taken by the button-hole on the first opportunity, and receive

the whole narration alone and unsupported. To the punning grinder we must own to having a particular aversion. Puns at their right time, when they really are puns, we can laugh at heartily; but this specimen of the grinder, as his nature is, seems to spend an existence making what he calls puns. If he is a comparative stranger, and you wish to treat him with ordinary respect, the case is a most painful one. He perhaps makes a pun, to appreciate which it is necessary to ignore an he to pronounce a we like a r, and drop a final g. Now, under these circumstances, it is perfectly impossible to laugh, so all you can do is to make a sort of gurgle at the bottom of the throat, and pass a spasm across the face. This the miserable man mistakes for a laugh, and goes on rejoicing with his grinding.

The medical organ-grinder is generally a gentleman who, having begun life as a dector, and retired early from the profession, has but a faint remembrance of his medical knowledge. He, however, is always prepared to doctor you on any pretext whatever. If, on meeting him, you tell him, in answer to kind inquiries, that you have a slight headache, he looks pierceingly at you, and says: "Whereabouts? In the middle of the forehead? I am afraid there is some little sign of cerebral disease. Ever had any relations suffering from insanity? Ah! was afraid so; grandinother's first cousin twice removed. If this little pain does not decrease, I should advise you to see a medical man." For the next month you think of nothing but little pains in the middle of the forehead and hereditary insanity. If, on the other hand, you happen to reply that you never felt better in your life, he will look solemn, and say: "Mind, I don't want to alarm you, but these symptoms may be—I only say may be—the result of a false excitement, produced by general disorganisation, preparatory to a total break-up of the system."

There are many other social grinders whom we have not time to touch upon; but let us give one glance at the public grinder. The public grinder, not content with pursuing his vocation in the limited circle of the domestic hearth, takes the opportunity, as soon as he can obtain it, of extending the sphere of his persevering labours into wider fields. Some of the most noted of this class are to be found in that collection of learning, wealth, and genius, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. There are one or two members who are much distinguished for their organ-grinding powers. There is one gentleman who is celebrated for his performance of what may be not inaptly termed the "Beggar's Opera." There are many others equally celebrated in their own way, whose names will at once suggest themselves. Honorable members, as a rule, are gifted with most enduring dispositions, and are generally willing to let every organ-grinder have his tune; it is only when the clock is pointing to the small hours of the morning, or when they have been fondly imagining that they have come to the conclusion of a trying achates place as that which occurred a short time back, when an honorable member requested some one to be kind enough to choke the gentleman then attempting to speak.

Now, just in the same way as we do not complain of the tunes which the organ-grinders proper play, but only of the persistency with which they force their music upon us, so we would not for a moment complain of the doctrines advocated by their brethren in Parliament. With some of the grinders we hold common opinions, but we cannot think that anything is gained by continually grinding away on one subject till the very mention of it is distasteful to the auditors.

There is another form of organ-grinding which consists, not in public speaking, but in public writing. One of the brotherhood sees a letter in the newspaper from another of the same class, stating that Methuselah Jones, just deceased, had attained the almost unprecedented age of 104 years. Our correspondent imme-

diately takes up the challenge, and writes to say, either that he knows of a case in which the deceased attained the age of 104½, or else he calls upon the first writer to prove his statement. In either case a lengthened paper-war ensues, and we are compelled day after day to see A B's reply to C D, and then C D's retort to over a day on until the editor sees fit to consider that "this correspondence had better cease." No one cares one atom about Mothuschah Jones except A B and C D, and they would be much better without him, for their rage at each other's replies every morning is so great, that appetite for breakfast is out of the question, and good Mrs. A B gets snubbed, and the little C D's scolded.

The other public grinders consist of those tedious individuals who, having a pet idea of their own, make use of the pulpit, the platform, and the Press to bring that idea unceasingly before their fellow-creatures.

A PET OF A RAILWAY.

My pet is out at nurse-baby-farmed, in fact, by an elderly-trunk-line of much and sore experience. The venerable beldam is supposed to be sedulously training it in the way in which t should go; nevertheless, I do not feel justified in remitting to hirelings the entire superintendence of my favourite line; and cherishing, as I do, a truly paternal solicitude in its wellbeing, I keep an eye on its ups and downs, rejoicing sincerely in its traffic returns, when it has any, and always fondly encouraging its indefatigable efforts to get some. Commercially, as well as mechanically, it is a line of very steep gradients. It has uphill work of it, and its best friends are apprehensive of its one day going to smash with a run. For myself it is a source of constant anxiety; and my amiable partner in life is accustomed to observe that if I have a weakness, a skeleton in the cupboard, a bee in my bonnet, a shadow on my path, a corroding care on my soul, or any other draw-back on the sunny felicity lenjoy in my union with herself, it is the delicate linelet, known to Herapath and the Stock Exchange as the Axem and Backagain branch of the Little Western Railway. Admitting the soft impeachment, and with the view of winning the compassion te interest of mankind for m the contango for the next account, I invite mankind to join me in one of my periodic visits of inspection. Our trip will be guarded by a time-table conscience clause, so that no one will be compelled to go who declares off before we start. Consider Axem reached, and the wide, wide

consider Axem reached, and the wide, wide world loitering on the platform, or scrambling for tickets, or studying the architecture and management of a great railway, and one of its main stations. Axem station is palmontological or it is nothing. It is exceeding old, mouldy, rusty, fluffy, and mephitic. The cast-iron canopy above was once glazed; but now it makes naturens on the sky like greater week. canopy above was once glazed; but now it makes patterns on the sky like crochet-work curtains. Its dusty nooks are nests for sparrows, mice, bats, beetles, and even owls, I ween. Below, are rails, and rails, mostly frayed like thongs of liquorice-root which boys have chewed, and scattered anyhow like jackstraws for boys to play with, or as if collisions were chronic hereabouts and business too brisk were chronic hereabouts, and business too bris to admit of repairs. The waiting rooms behind us have been waiting long for waiters who darnot venture in. They are but filthy dens; and who knows what vermin or wild beast, or bone crunching giant may be lying in wait behind the doors? The ticket-office is a mystery o niquity to look at. Its window will soon be blocked up altogether with greasy accretions. Already its deposit-shelf is clogged and shining like the outfall of a sewer in mid-winter Verily, it is an ancient station, and bath "ar uncient fish-like smell" about it : but withall it a bustling one. It must be the exercise-yard fo locomotives in hospital, or locomotives under going penal servitude for the collisions of the youth. Backwards and forwards, in and out, this way and that way, and any way the seem to fancy, they go squealing and shricking and groaning and bumping. Still, every now and again, a bona fide train does come stagger ing and wagging up to the platform. Cattle trains roll slowly past with a broken, billow motion; and the long-suffering brutes low, and grosn, and stamp with no unfounded terror; a they pass what they may well be excused for considering shambles. Mineral waggons gallop hither and thither with a hop, and a skip, and a jump-running scrimmaging races, heavily handicapped. Some carry lime, some carry coal, and the rest carry ore; while the baking heat of the day is enough to fuse the lot int

But where is our own modest equipage? It is "all alone by itself" on a siding, basking and snoring in the tropical heat, with a dirty night-cap on the head of its its responsible guardians fast asleep on the es of its tender. But the get bell resounds through the sleepy cokes and in a moment the stoker is at work. He whips off the nightstroke, turns on the steam, and backs the train with unfaltering audacity through the intricate network of liquorice-root right up to where we are standing expectant; by which time the driver has become fully awake to his onerous respons bilities. The station-master is not now to be seen. That dignified official has retreated to his den, exhausted with the effort of whistling away a parliamentary train on the trunk line and as a matter of principle, disdaining to com promise his dignity by interfering with branch trains. The deputy S. M. does his best to look like his principal. He also is asthmatical; but his superior officer is fat, and he is lean. fidgety, and fussy, he worms his way in and out amongst our small group like a packing needle basting canvas. At each twist of his vermicular progress he exclaims in a husky hiss, "Take your seats, going forward : Police Strawyard, Cat-o'-nine-tails, and Backagain. In we rush-I last, that I may make a note, a sort of mental way-bill, and frame estimates of traffic returns. Away we scud-the pace slackening rather than mending as we proceed. After a few seconds of impetuous onset, we settle down to a moderate swing; and letting the windows down, we welcome the draught which comes so opportunely to cool our half-baked carriages and fevered brows. The prospect begins to be pleasing, when, lo! it is suddenly blocked. Fat, fair, and forty, an apparition with a glass stuck in its eye-hole looms through the off-window; whence presently a voice, sharply sliced by the current, ejaculates: "Pret. comf., ch?" Then projecting itself into the carriage and out of the draught, the well-whiskered apparition begins to expa-tiate explanatorily, congratulatingly, and encouragingly, but in gulps or yelps, as if the effort to please were attended with spasms. "Fine stretch of road; winds with the river; if the train were only

longer, the engine might see the signal at the back of the van without twisting its neck—its funnel, I mean: splendid hill landscape on that side, but too close to see it: magnificent water-scape on this side, only my head's in the way. Not on our line yet; ours dosn't job like this; soon feel the difference. There's our signal—all right, turn off in a jiffy, and then you'll see."

Slow, slower, slowest; olick, clack, click—
Slow, slower, slowest; olick, clack, click—
Common. Bumpus says it is manifestly a specific property of the size of a neat front-door, has been cleared on the slope of the bank; and with oyster-shells—found, doubtless, in the drift of the cutting—the worldy man has imprinted the cutting—the worldy man the slope of the bank; and with oyster-shells—found, doubtless, in the drift of the cutting—the worldy man has imprinted the

clack: the points are passed. Apparition Mivins. All well at home? That's good."
Then resumes within: "Now you feel the
difference. A triffe haven, perhaps, and it grates a little, I can't deny; but then what would you
have? The sleepers have not had time to go
cozily settled in their beds; line not more than twelve months old.—Slow, do you say? Well yes, it might be quicker, but then do you know the gradient, sir ? Not far short of one in tw sir; like going up the side of a house, sir. I'll tell you a tale about that. You know when in the House of Lords, my Lord Quiz was pleased to say, says he: 'It looks, Mr. Bumpus, more like a spiral tramway to the top of a blastfurnace than a civilized railroad for Christian people.' Comical fellow, Quiz, if ever you happened to meet with! But he was warm in our favour, notwithstanding his fun ery warm, I may say; and he has great in luence on committees, because he's and as not a soul opposed us, either there or my where else, we managed to carry the bill. The engineer, say you? Why, yes, I flatter myself that's a coat that'll fit nobody's back but my own. Sir, I planned the line, I made the line, I work the line, I superintend the line ine, I work the line, I superintend the line, I sometimes drive, I always guard. No train goes without me. Strange, isn't sir?" turning and looking me full in the face.—"Bless me, is that you? Well, you can bear me out, you, of all men, in what I was about to say, which was, that everybody that ever had to do with this line form for the last head had. to do with this line from first to last has always ocen anxious about it, always dotingly fond o it, and madly devoted to its interests. Oh, what sleepless nights I have had; it makes me yawn to think of it.—But here we are—this is l'elton Bray. Au revoir!" And gaily kissing his jewelled hand, he swings himself free of the train with that amazing dexterity which for years I have envied, but have never

Yes, friends, this is Pelton Bray. There is a hamlet of that name, I am given to understand; but what it is, or where it is, no one seems to know. This, I suppose, is the Bray—this fine expanse of moorland. Behold the purpling heather and the golden gorse! the sheep, two, lying like white boulders up and down the brown elopes! Hark to the pewit's song of the wilderness, harsh, but sad! As for the station at Pelton—well, there is one in the "guide," and, figuratively speaking, there is one in fact, since our train is legitimately at a stand-still; and if there was anybody to get out or in, you would probably see them at it. There is a booking-office and a waiting-room, and sundry electeral institutions, only they are yet in an elementary stage of development. Mr. Bumpus kindly explains that it was only six months ago that the buildings were commenced, and that is why they are at present no more than nine inches high. True, matters might have been hurried, but in work designed to last for ever it is not well, to hurry; and the Board is prudently holding back, "pending the development of traffic."

As may be supposed, we do not make a pro-

tracted stay at l'elton; and indeed, in the

of some ten or fifteen minutes, we are more in motion—such as it is, yard Peel" comes booming like mountain gigantic porter or station-master - large shoutership at Euston-square. He is at once both station-master and porter—two single per-sons rolled into one, which perhaps accounts for his proportions. But though stulwart, he is of a tender heart. His frown, as he examines the engine, is both anxious and stern; but pity pre-vails, and he strokes the fly-wheel playfullythe right way of the fur, so to speak-and pat the poor monster's vibrating ribs used to be, and this heavy pull from Pelton has manifestly strained him. Tremendously out o used to be, and this heavy for manifestly strained him. Tremendously out of breath, with bowels rumbling, and his whole frame racked by St. Vitus's Dance, he is, in truth. an object of deep compassion. But "there's life in the old dog yet." An oil-bath, follower by a brisk shampoo with chamois leather and comminuted emery, will soon set him to rights in his looks and spirits; and we are not so rude as to stop and watch the vener able monster at his bath or at his victuals. Or the contrary, we avail ourselves of his extreme exhaustion, as an opportunity for studying nature, holding an extemporised pienic in a ruin hard by, and listening to a most learned lecture on the origin, uses, and destiny of a Peel.

This is a choice specimen, consisting mainly
of a great many jackdaws and a great deal-of
ivy. From the round hillock on which it stands we command a magnificent panorama, which unfortunately is now, and, as far as my observation goes, is usually veiled in mist. A shrill whistle informs, us that "Boiler" is himself again, and summons us from "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Our prospects of entertainment on our journey for the next two miles are agreeably diversified by the conde-scension of Mr. Bumpus, who condescend-ingly takes a seat in our carriage, just as if he were merely an ordinary passenger an arrangement which enables him to communicate freely out of his vast reservoirs of scien tific experience, and at the same time to share

our luncheon.

"Yes, sirs; I see it, I see it—I see it as plain and as clear as—as—as the case admits of; I see a golden future for this nice little railway. This is the day of small things; but the day of large things will come—must come—shall come—if I can make it. You have been gazing on those virgin valleys of Eden, friends, as well as the fog would allow. Well, the day is at hand, or nearly so, when the dwellings of man will replace the nests of the moorcock, and the boom of the bittern will be lost in the roar of machinery." A canopy of snoke announces the neighbourhood of a manufacturing town, but we shoot by it; we ren away in a spirit of defiant and mocking hilarity, from the very place of all others on the line [that common sense would have bidden us to stop at and merrily make all the running we can for a lonely spot in the howling waste, a mile away. Of ceurse we ignominiously shoot past the station, and have to grunt and grind our yay back. And this is the more to be mourned, because the establishment really desorves, all respect, that a train well brought up can exhibit. It is a neat atone but, in two apartments, one "booking," and the other refectory and partly dermicry. The Board has evidently been solicitous about the lodging of the unhappy exile who has leen left in charge of this outpost of the habit-

the size of a neat front-door, has been cleared on the slope of the bunk; and with oyster-shells—found, doubtless, in the drift of the cutting—the worthy man has imprinted the name of his estate or station; and a singular name it is. "Cat-o'-nine-tails" is not a common name in the gazetteer, but it is common enough here, and, indeed, is the name of a common. Bumpus says it is manifestly a corruption of "Calton Entails." Certainly here is a look of entail all around. I don't, at this moment, recall any tract of country that looks so heavily primogenitured as this particular bit. It once grew a whin-bush about half-way down the fell, but even that is charred now. The station itself, however, is exnow. The station itself, however, cessively thriving. On a siding may be seen a coal waggon, which I take to be the radiments coal waggon, which it take to be the radiments. coal-waggon, which I take to be the rudiments of "that extensive mineral traffic to which the promoters of the Route". [they always called it Route, not Branch, in the prospectuses they issued from time to time] "confidently look for returns that will render the investment of capital highly remunerative." In ment of capital highly remunerative." In modest attendance on the mineral traffic is a tairish-sized cart, with one horse and two boys.

The great railway waggen is being terrel of its and two boys. The great railway waggon is being tapped of its treasures in favour of the distant ovens. The stout but lissome Bobbie who acts as guardian angel of the depot does not happen to be in his best humour to-day. He is large, lond, and stern. The train is overdue, and he makes stern. The train is overtue, and he makes awful record of the fact in an eightpenny book of doom. To mark his displeasure, and, if possible, to counteract the ill consequences of ur insane delay, he scarcely waits for the train to come to a stand-still, before short Jovain thunder, " Take your seats, going for-It is rather too bad. Several of us had ward." expressed a sort of Mechanics' Institute desire to improve their minds by a visit of inspection to the smelting-works; but as they are a mile off, and Mr. Bumpus assures them that no stranger is ever, on any account, permitted to enter the premises even "on business," a spirit of resignation supervened.

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Our journey has reached that stage at which, even on the hottest day, one begins to feel chill, and somewhat weary, even on a Branch. The fact is, that a feeling of getting within sight of the end of a tremendous undertaking has taken possession of the passenger mind; and the material manifestation of it is incontrollable fiders. trollable fidgets. Everybody in the train is in a state of feverish delirium, gathering up traps, arranging skirts, settling shirt-fronts and shirtarranging skirts, settling shirt-fronts and shirt-collars, brushing hats, snapping reticules, and titivating back-hair. The bustle is subsiding; the wild excitement is toning down to intense suspense and deepest silence; when, after a thrilling pause, the hoarse scream of the exultant "Boiler" brings the train to a stop in the middle of a mighty bog. An octave lower, but still with the loud pedal full on, the voice of authority succeeds to the ravings of "Boiler." "Backagain, Backagain, Backagain," resounds from carriage to carriage with appalling solemnity; our journey is over, and our destination reached Once outside the privileged pale, my beloved consort and I lean awhile on the st and trace our way through the wildern loomy retrospect. Again and again, here and there, up and down, and everywhere, we catch plimpses of our little pet railway, skirting the hills, or climbing the hills, or "making bob-holes" in their base for its train to come through." We proceed to skirt the bog; and keeping the winding-carriage-road, we pass the gilded gates and antiered stags in stone, and "lodges in the wilderness," as the poet calls them, and the mountain park of Sir Hullah Baloo, the lord paramount of all this desolate region. He is from home; he is always from home; and, all things considered, wisely so. There is nothing more to do or to see, and we return to the sta-Backagain passengers were en route back again. Boiler sports in joyous recognition. The whistle with a pea in it trills the melody of Partant nour la next Station, and he starts with a burst. He has it all his own way, poor fellow, now. He fairly galleys, and the collar never even touches his shoulder. Metaphorically, he gripes the bit with his teeth, and bolts. The next station is the terminus.

sometimes stops to take up "down" passengers;
but how it can hold on till it gets them up,

It never stops when I am in I can't make out. It never stops when I am in it, but whizzes, and fizzes, and clatters, and crashes its way from terminus to terminus, like a three-hundred-pound shell from an Arm-strong gun, till with a whack and a crack, we bang into Axem sheds.

— Chambers.

GERMAN ADVERTISEMENTS

GERMAN ADVERTISEMENTS. CLOSELY akin, and having many things in common, whilst varying in as many, the English and the Germans alike delight in advertising. There is, however, something specifically characteristic in German advertisements-a spirit as clearly defined as that in German home-life, German politics, and German beer. True, we find represented in their newspapers the Agony column of our own Daily Jupiter; and the Editor's Letter-box, that medium of communication of our "penny Sundays," wherein "Flo-rettn, with light brown eyes, and flaxen hair, and considered layely," seeks a suitable matrimonial connection; but we have no such publi-cation in all England as is published daily in one of the fairest and most famous watering-places on the Rhine, the Residenz of a small duchy, which has succumbed to an overpowering army, raised by conscription, and armed with the deadly needle gun, and become a mere province, a step-child of a great European Power. The organ in question is not, however, ground to political tunes; it is intended to advertise, and nothing more. Yet it is found in all houses, among rich and poor; and, indeed, a tradition is current that certain old on Sundays and holy days, since no Tageblati then appears.

Imagine a new paper, small quarto, of from eight to forty-eight pages, costing five shillings and fourpence a year, and devoted exclusively to advertisements—every page full of novelty, and often productive of laughter! Within casonable limits, it is scarcely possible to convey an idea of its diversified contents. The first pages are devoted to official, police, law, and sanitary notices—notices of contracts, bankruptcies, &c.; these are followed by trade advertisements, touching silks, fish, groceries, wines, coffins, we nurses, and information as to how, when, and where the thousand-and-one wants of this life, and death, may be supplied. Of these we shall say nothing, but proceed at once to the social contents. What would our reserved island ladies say to finding their birthdays openly recorded under the most transparent initials, with their ages, the street and house-number duly added, in some such sort as this?—"Hearty congratulations to the dear, tall, black, stout Greiches

k again.

Partant

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engers;

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an Arm-erack, we English ertising. ally cha-True, we he Agony xen hair, le matri-ch publi-daily in a small e a mere Suropean however, ended to is found and, in-rtain old breakfast

Tagtblatt of from clusively novelty, Within le to con-nts. The olice, law, contracts, d by trade groceries, ion as to d-and-one supplied. roceed at yould our ing their der the ngratula-Greichen

on her to-day's cradle-feast, at No. 18 to Hauptgasse.

B—, on her to-day's cradle feast, at No. 18 in the Hauptgasse.

The from one who knows her well, wit fail of gradients.

But his name won't tell.

Or thus: "To the dear, stout, pretty blonds, Anna K—, in With. St., No. 78, right hearty congratulations from a silent admirer."

At times our attention is called to a swain who has forgotten the birthday of her whom his soul loves, and who honestly confesses it by heading in capital letters. "Better late than never." After thus introducing his salutation, his efficient inteless on:—

never." After thus introducing his salutation, his effusion jingles on;—

"Your birthday's past, as I do see; Jimminy, krimminy, O dear mo! What can I say, but tell you plain, I'll try not to forget again."

This is at least modest and penitent, but, alse! some of us are but human, and self-will assert itself even in congratulatory birthday addresses; a picture of a beer-barrel, or a couple of wine-bottles, indicates that "a big drink" would be regarded as an appropriate celebration; of the festive occasion; for instance, "A cheer with three times three to the worthy Master-joiner, Caspar I.—, No. 6 H.—— St, from his true and thirsty friends.

Don't be afraid, my worthy son:

Don't be afraid, my worthy son;
A cask of beer we can empty soon;
Then broach one in good time, d'ye see,
Nor very small need it to be."

"We're thirsty souls, and could drink some beer,
If you'd give us the chance, old fellow;
We'll empty a barrel to make good cheer,
And toast you too with a bellow."

What can a "million donnerndes Hoch" be other than a cheer as loud as a million thunders

other than the cheer as rounds a minor than the cheer as rounds a market approaching muptials thus: "With the loving consent of their parents, W— H— and S— T— herewith announce their betrothal."

In the following notice there is something truly Homeric: "HANK A CARK—A fat cow will be hewn to pieces in my yard, on Tuesday, at 11 a.m. sharp, and the flesh will be sold at

About our next extract there is a grim blood-thirstiness that would have done credit to the court of King Theodore; it reminds one of the Pantin tragedy under patronage, and must surely emanate from one whom urgent private affairs have recalled from the scene of the war ere his mayor recalled from the scene of the war ere his appointe for horrors was satisted: "T—

M— recommends himself for private slaughtering. Terms moderate."

Our next is of another description: "When

two young ladies, whose room is on the ground-floor in the B—— street, attired for the night in complete negligee, amuse themselves with m complete negrigee, names themselves with mouse-lunding, they should take the precaution of first closing the curtains; and, when the pleasures of the chase are over, they jump into bed with a single spring, they should mind the bed does not break down with them.

bed does not break down with them.

Whoe'er the cap is found to fit.

Need not scruple to wear it."

A lady who seems to have left the place unbeknownst to the inhabitants, causes the following to be inserted:—"Good-bye! Want of time obliges me to adopt this way of bidding my friends and acquaintances adicu. I shall be sure, at the proper time, to recollect the small debts I have left behind me. Signed J. P., widow, late of the Hotel Z——." Dated "Over the Frontier."

Here follows a parade of private grief, upon

Here follows a parade of private grief, upor which the pen of a Juvenal might employ itself That our readers may have it in its integrity, we render it literally:—"Death Notice.—To all relations, friends, and acquaintances, I intimate relations, friends, and acquaintances. I intimate generally, rather than by special notice, the sad news of the death of my dear, inwardly and hotly loved faithful wife (mother, daughter, sister, and daughter-in-law). Julia R.—, nee L.—, who scarcely in the twentieth year of her life, the past night at 12 o'clock, at the hour and the minute at which she, to me, ten' days before, had presented a healthy and dear boy, in consequence of miliary f-ver, softly in my arms, as a good evangelical Christian, with trust in the Lord God, who has the rule over life and death, slept away, after that she had been to me. Lord God, who has the rule over life and death, slept away, after that she had been to me scarcely three-quarters of a year the faithfullest and happiest wife, protection and aid in all my sorrows, sufferings, and cares. Hence, I beg for silent sympathy in my unforgettable and irreparable loss. W—, 17.7.70. The deeply weeping and deep cast-down husband, A. R.—."

"THANKS,—My husband, H——K—,
now rests in God; and I would thank all those
who accompanied him to his last resting-place
—the Worshipful Sick and Burial Clubs, the
Fire Brigade, and the Madrigal Society for the
soul-stirring hymns at the grave-side; as also
all those who helped and comforted me during
his illuss—Try Sopposity Wiley." his illness .- THE SORROWING WIFE."

And here again is a similar notice, which

And here again is a similar notice, which moreover contains a happy suggestion to our Woman's Rights Committee, for the utilisation of the able-bodied female population.

"THANKS.—To all those who accompanied our now-in-God sleeping son, P——N——, to his last resting-place—to the honourable virgins, who bore his body company—as also to his friends who carried him thither, our heartfelt thanks."

Such would-be benefactors to the human race Such would-be benefactors to the human race as Mrs. Gamp "if I could afford to lay out my feller-creeturs for nothink, I would gladly do it, such is the love I bear them" are scarce even among ourselves; but that there are in Germany, too, "sober creeturs to be got at eighteenpence a day for working people," who "don't name the charge," but suggest the modesty of their prospective claims, would appear from the following:—"At. No. 21 in the Roof-chambers, orders for sick-nurses are taken kindly; also the undressing and dressing the Roof-chambers, orders for sick-nurses are taken kindly; also the undressing and dressing of corpses is performed. The advertiser can produce the best testimonials. Charges moderate." Whether the testimonials are from those who have been under the advertiser's hands, or from those who may yet come under them, does not appear. In these days, it might not be extravagant to suppose that the testimonials had been procured by spiritual agency. Having dealt with deaths, we may remark that births are announced thus: "To the Privy Councillor L—, a son. Name, J. F. S."

The mahogany child's chair, and the Oxford

The mahegany child's chair, and the Oxford prohibition concerning the maintenance of dogs, cats, and other singing birds, are so old as to have been entered in the Index Expurgatorius of the most inveterate Joe Miller; but we can produce a modern instance.

"Bird Hall, Wilh. St.—I have the honour to announce to the honourable public of W——that I opened my bird-hall on Saturday last for the sale of parrots, aquaria, and all sorts of other foreign and indigenous birds. Entrance to non-purchasers, 6 kreuzers; to purchasers, 3—Most purchasers, 6 kreuzers; to purchasers, 3—Most respectfully, R.S." AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

live of the German palonal characteristics—Music and Economy.

"The Singing Society meet to-night at the Muskenbolle." The name is not inviting; but the locality is historical. And: "A Gentleman wishes to hire a fur-cloak for a few weeks."

-Chambers.

THE EDUCATION OF LADIES.

(Fram the Ludies (then Journal.)

This true Rights of Women are that they should demand to be better—to be more efficiently cilicated. There is a lady who has sounded the key-note of this great question with remarkable force and admirable argument. That lady is the owner of a name and reputation doubtless well known to many of our readers—Miss Emily Paithfull of the Victoria Press, and conductor of the Victoria Magazine. Miss Paithfull—an name not unknown in Edinburgh—is herself a lady, the daughter of an English clergyman; she, therefore, is able to judge of her own class, and of what they require. She has penned an excellent pamphlet on the better education and employment of women, and has, we believe, delivered it in the form of a lecture before many audiences. That lecture we had the very great pleasure of hearing, and, for soundness of argument, true conception of the badness of the present system, and the requirements needed to rectify it, is quite conclusive. It betrays a vigorous intellect, and we advise all our readers of both sexes to obtain it. Miss Emily Paithfull dischins all hostility to men or antagonism of the sexes, and strictly allots to woman her sphere of usefulness, while showing how she may best fit herself for it. She capecially points out where womencan be as well, if not better, employed than men. She is, however, very sovere and sarcastic—and we think justly so—on the present system of education as carried on at the majority of boarding schools for young ladies. She notices the gloss given to education by a mere smattering in many branches of learning, and some few showy so-called accomplishments. She shows how the fashionable lady of the present day has degenerated from the sterling excellence of the gentle-woman of past years, who was indeed the head, and directing power of her own domestic home. Man is not entirely blameless in all this, for he claims for himself a superior intellect and a more Jogleal reasoning power of her own domestic home. Man is not en

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT,—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists. THE CELEBRATED BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM, is prepared only by SENIOR, Chomist to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

LONG'S Australian Herb PILLS, a new remedy for colonial complaints. Sold by all chemists.

OPIUM, Paina and Turkey, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 382, George-street.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teoth. Perchasers are requested to BEWARE OF INITATIONS of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words, "JOHN STREDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surroy," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which meas are gonuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

FOR WEAK AND FAILING SIGHT.—Bes Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, 10a 6d. 1 W. MAC DONNELL and CO. (late Brush and Mac Donnell.) 326, George street.

C ARLYSLE ALE, in 2 gallon jars and kilderkins. PEATE and HARCOURT, 268, 260, and 262, George-airest.

JUTE GUNNY BAGS, 7s per dozen : Pearl Sag., 34 per lb. HENRY FISHER and CO., 148, Pitt-st. BLACK PEPPER, Mace, Vacca. Sugar Mats, Rat tens, W.I. rum. Henry Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-st

KEROSENE LAMPS, to burn without chimnoys

KEROSENE LANTERNS, from 3s cach, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street. DEVOE'S KEROSENE and Western Standar, White on SALE. W. FOY, 278, George-street. MARTEL'S Dark Brandy, hogshesds and quarters Also, Hennessy's case, Golden Fleece. Chapman & Co

FINE Congous, cheets and halves, ex Meteor, cheap to clear. E. CHAPMAN and CO. CABINETMAKERS and others.—For SALE, cheap, small Vartical SAW-PRAME, for hand or stem power. GIBBS and BAKER, Engineers, &c.,

FURNITURE, ETC.

SUPERIOR enamelled tubular bedsteads, horsehair mattresses and feather beds for Sale, J. Lawler, Geo.-st. PULU, flock, fibre, and flax MATTRESSES, for SALE, cheap. J. LAWLER, George-street.

SUPERIOR curled horsehair, coir fibre, New Zosland FLAX for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-st. THE GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES complete, at greatly reduced prices.
STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

ANZER SEWING MACHINES.—Since the Sydney Exhibition Judges awarded the ONLY PRIZE for Sowing Machines to the LITTLE WANZER, news has reached the agents that the Wanzer Company obtained the TWO FIRST PRIZES last 'year at the Great Exhibition of Machinery at Montreal, Canada, First prize, Paris Exhibition, 1867, against 37 others.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

REDUCED TO £7 10s.—WILLOX and GIBBS'S
FAMILY SEWINC-MACHINES
will do every description of work, light er heavy.
Machines on hire, or paid for by installencts.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.
432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs's Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-at. THE WHEELER and WILSON now improve to 57 fea. The cheeper and wilson now improve to 57 fea. The cheeper and most perfect machine in the colonies. They produce a stitch slike or both sides, and will hem, gather, fell, bind, tuck, quit, frill, braid, &c.

J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

FOR SALB, a first-class Lockstitch. SEWING-MACHINE. Mrs. FIELD, op. Church, Pitt-st. WANTED, with all latest improvements, SECOND HAND Wheeler and Wilson's SEWING MACHINE, perfect. Say price, Box 66, Post Office.

FOR SALE by private treaty, Furniture of all kinds, Pictures, Fancy Goods, H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms. WANTED, to buy Furniture, in any quantity,

ANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Planoforce, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description; Kitchen Furniture of all kinds. Also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in
the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.

Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Read:
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands,
for transmission to any parts of the colony.

e k, Gegan, F. P. J. J.

GIBSON has the best TURNOUTS in Sydney for HIRE, 16s per day., Repository, 282, Pillestreet, 3 GIBSON has LEISTINA, handsome brown racing filly, by Lord of the Hills; 30 gainess. Very fast.

G 1850N has now Bentastk Pony PHAETON, carries four; very light and pretty equipage, 39 guineas.
G 1850N has a heavy Draught STALLION, 4 years old, for £36; two tona trial. 282, Pitt-street.

Old, for £35; two tons trial. 282, Pitt-street.

G Hison has light 4-seated BUGGY, handsome grey Histor, Harness, £6.

FOR SALE, 12 good useful saddle and harness Horses to select from. McAlerry and BROWN, 250, Pitt-st.

Light Assures Express WAGGON and Harness, £5; light apring-cart, with waterproof top, made for a hawker, fitted with drawers and boxes, &6. Lale a strong-built American Waggon, with top and break, carries 25 to 30 cwt.; this is also fitted up for a licensed hawker, and is one of the best built waggens in the colony; lowest price, £40. Sociable, carries 6, £16. ditte, on 4 whosels, £25, for one or two horses: GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

ERAUGHT HORSES for SALE—2 stanch nurgesty

PRAUGHT HORSES for SALE.—2 stanch nuggety HORSES, 4 and 6 years old; will shaft, plough, or go leading in any harmas, 25 out, trial with each; price, £20 the pair. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS Brown HORSE, for dogcart, bugge, or phacton, high action, and a good goer, no whip wanted; price, £16 flot: buggey ponies, £16, good pair for a long journey. GIBSON, 282, l'itt-treet.

WANTED, to purchase two good second-hand SIDE-SADDLES, 282, Pitt-street, op. School of Arts. NADDLES. 282, Pitt-street, op. School of Arts.

DOUBLE SET Carriage HARNESS for SALE, one of the handsamest set in Sydney, only used a few times, and cost £35; as the owner has no use for it he will take the low price of £20 for it. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

TOR SALE.—Top BUGGY, £30; Baronche Carriago, £40; good Gig, £9; Beston Chaise, and Harness, £40; waggenette, £25. MrCARTY and BROWN, 250, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlerough-street.

TOR SALE, 5 sets of second-hand spring-cart Harness, cheap; double set of carriage Harness, £5; 5 sets of, buggy Harners, cheap. MrCARTY and BROWN, 250, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlerough-street.

BROWN very fast Buggy HORSE, £12; Chesnut quiet Saddlo and Buggy Horse, £10. S. KNIGHT. LIGHT Express WAGGON, with top pole and chafts, £25; Dogeart, £16; light Gig, £12. S. KNIGHT.

G OOD double-seated Buggy, Lamps and Harness, £24 new Waggonet, with top, £30. S. KNIGHT. HORSE, Spring-Cart, and Harness, £14; new Spring Cart, £11. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street. ANTED (within, ten days), 100 Head of Light Draught HORSES (marcs and goldings), from hill trial.

Ill trail.

I will inspect and purchase, daily, at Brown and Jones's tables, Pitt-street, from 10 to 1 o'clock, and at my house, ill mebush, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—BROWN and JONES beg to direct attention to Mr. Thomas Dawson's advertisement for the purchase of 100 horses, within ten days, through the medium of their Horse and Cattle Bezaar; and they will be happy to receive particulars of any horses intended for sale at auction or privately.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, the STATION known as Oxford Downs, in the Leichhardt district, Queensland, together with 40,000 SHEEP (more or less), improvements, &c. For particular, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Brisbane

Mr. RILEY will have 60 very superior pure Hoggett EWES and 60 ditto ditto ditto RAMS for SALR and EXBIBIT at the Mudger Show, on the 27th instant.

By last account sides the L.U.E. wool brought an average of 27th, per lb. all round.

AUCTION SALES.

PROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 10,30 o'clock THIS DAY.

Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.

Horses and Buggies on HIRE and Livery on moderate-terms.

SALES held at Camperdown as directed. Horses, boavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.

62. Horse and Vohioles on him.

Saddle and Harness Horse.

C EORGE KISS is instructed by J. J. Ashe, Esq., to sell by suction, at the Bazsar, TIIIS' DAY, at 11 o'clook,
A bay horse, 6 years old, perfect in saddle and buzgy.
This is a really handsome horse, in capital condition, and a good and stylish mover.

and a good and stylish mover.

M. PITT has received instructions from

E. E. Antill, Esq., to sell by auction,

THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards,

the ball-past 11 o'clock,

500 prime fat wethers, in lets, per train from Gealburn.

N.B.—There sheep are estimated to weigh fully 70 lbs.

cach.

M. PITT has received instructions from J. and A. Badgery to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past II o'clock, 100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, paddock fed.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock

Hay, straw, &s., by the truck. Weekly Stock and Produce Sal

DUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart,
793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calver, fat and store pigs, lambs, suckers, and poultry
of all kinds.
Fifty (60) prime corn-fed dead pigs from the country.

At 1 o'clock, the usual weekly supply of dairy produce, ensisting of roll and keg butter from the best dairies, ge, cheese (including the colebrated No. 6 and other first-ass brands), superior corn-fed bacon, lard, honey, &c., &c. Beef. Beef.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received in structions from Mr. G. Gilbert, Moss Vale, to ell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 11 o'clock, Six (6) bodies beef, in lots, per train. Weekly Produce Sale

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Onten hay, etraw, lucerne, potatoes.
At Depot, at hall-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calvos, pigs, suckers, doad pigs, poultry, all kinds.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, honey, eggs, bacon, cheese, superior brands.

At 4 o'clock

Fruit, hides, sheepskins, &c.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, hay, corn, &c. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,

Hay, straw, corn, &c. At Railway, at 11 o'clock, Billet wood, various lengths. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS
DAY, at Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Corn-fed fat pigs, suckers, duckes, geoss, fowls, &c.; 70
cases roll butter, all the most celebrated brands; keg
butter, eggs, bacon, hams, cheess, honey, lard,
tallow, hides, and other farm produco.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS will sell, at Terminus, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c. MACKENZIE, BROTHERS will sell, at

Central Australian Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat calves, live and dead pigs Roll and Reg butter, choice brands; eggs, cheese, bacon, lard, and usual supply of poultry and dairy produce; and and Splendid fat turkeys, ducks, geese, and poultry, to arrive per train from Goulburn.

OSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 8 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, pumphins, &a.; ha'f-past 11 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards, prime calves, pige (150), carcases corn-fed pork, poultry, eggs, butter, &c.

GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Rails way, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c. HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have

been instructed by Stephen Schöley, Esqi., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on FRIDAY, 21st July, at half-past 10 clock, 249 prime fat welhers, per steamer. Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by anglion sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, incular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st July, at half-set 10 o'clock thurp, 1200 hides, cali-kins, bsir, borns, bones, &c. And.at half-past 2 o'clock, 120 casks tallow.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

TRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.,
Hides, hair, &c.

Tallow oil. &c.

2.30 p.m.,

Tallow, oil, &c. Terms, cash. Weekly Produce Sale.

Hides, Leather, Tallow, &c.

Hides, Leather, Tellow, &c.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st July, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, callskins, &c.
And at 2 o'clock precisely,
1137 sides sole leather
400 ditto kip ditto
150 ditto harmes ditto, light and heavy
100 ditto dressed calf
130 ditte kargarno
50 ditte tweed
Bag and bridle leather
Ecarskins, horsebutts, sole pieces
Curriers' tools, &c., &c.
Also at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Term, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale. MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st July, at half-pagt 10 o'clock; 900 hides, wallaby skins, &c.
And at half-pagt 20 o'clock; 400 casks tallow, neatsfoot oil Colonial glue, &c.
Terms, cash.

Under a Bill of Sale. At the Auction Mart, corner Pitt and Park streets, East side, New Rooms. THIS DAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clook,

Cettage Piano, Drawing-rosm Sulte. Chiffoniere Loo-tables, Bookesse, Pier-glass, Chiffoniere Carpet, Oildoth, Bedsteada, Bedding Cheste of Drawers, Toito Glassas, China, Glass, Ornaments Pictures, Ritchen Requisites, &c.

R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction.
The above.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Crimean and White Shirts, Clothing, Drapery, Gold and Silver Watches, &c. A LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public suction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above,

At the Bank Austion Rooms, TO-MORROW, 22nd July, at 11.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and Speculators. HENRY MOON will sell by auction, G. I. tubs and buckets, japanned ware, and

laundry boilers
100 resus note paper
Musical instruments and furniture
Drapery, fancy goods and sundries
Guide to the Turf, by W. Kuff, 1836 to 1868
Racing Calendar, by Weatherby, 1763 to 1868
Encyclopedia Britannica, complete, 44 vols.
Particulars in issue of day of sale.

VAUGHAN has received instructions
to sell by auction, under distraint for rent,
THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, ou the premises,
No. 7, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street West,
Household furniture, and effects,

FRIDAY, 21st instant.

Roots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes

Of the celebrated make of James Davies and Son, just landed, in splendid order, ex Alexander Duthie. To Merchants, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, the Trade, and others.

R. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messra, Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Hooms, No. 239, George-atreet North, next the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at II o'clock prompt, An invoice of new and reasonable goods, just landed in splendid order, ex Alexander Duthie, comprising—Gents, patent R. sides

Ditto kid, ditto M. balmorats
Ladies memel, ditto, T.P. H. fancy asserted.

Ditto dove kid, ditto, ditto ditto

Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto ditto

Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto ditto

Ditto ditto, ditto, M. H., ditto

Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, forcaps

Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, office, office, particularly ditto, di

DEVOE'S KEROSENE OIL. For Sale by Public Auction, 3000 Cases Dovoe's Celebrated Kerosene.

The Shipment just arrived per East Lothian, from

FRIDAY, 21st July. erchants, Speculators, Storekeopers, Ironmongars, Oil-men, Grocors, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messra. M'Donald, Smith, and Co. to sell by suctism, at their Rooms, Fitt, and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock, Bx Bast Lothian, 1960 cases Davos's brilliant kerosene oil 1000 ditto ditto ditto, in patent nozzlo cans 200 ditto Davos's S. T. daylight.

In lots to suit the trade,
Terms at cale.

On SATURDAY, 22nd July, at 11 o'clock. At the Australian Auction Hooms, Pitt-street, next-HERALD Office. IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE

EXPENSIVE AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

consisting of

300 Volumes valuable and well-selected Books

Yery fine Oil Paintings

Proof Engravings

Button's Electroplated Ware
Balance handled Table Cutlery

Revolver, in case, by Tranter.

Balance-handled Table Cutlery
Revolver, in case, by Tranter
MASSIVE Dining-room Suite, covered in green n
Ditto Sideboard, plate-glass back
Tolescope Table
Bronnes, Vases, Lustres
Black Marble Dining-room Clock
RLEGANT Drawing-room Suite, in silk damask
Shaped Walnut Loo Tables
Ditto Card Tables
Ditto Card Tables te, covered in green moroco

Ditto Card Tables
Wax Fruit, under shade
BRILLIANT-TONED, PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood 7 octaves Music-stool Tubular Brass Bedstead, 6 feet x 5 foot, Hair Mattress, and Tubular Bress Bedsteen, blue a sing Table,
Bedding
Marble Slab, Washeland and Dressing Table,
Chests Drawers, Towel-horsee
Kitchen Utensils, Poultry
And Sundries,
Removed from Surry Hills for convenience of sale.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others,

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-sired, next Henald Office, or SATURDAY, 22nd July, at 11 o'clock, A very valuable lot of household furniture and effects.

Torms, cash.

Among at played that I had a marked a

THIS DAY, Friday, July 21.

The Balance (stathe Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Delman, 19-1)
moved to the rooms for convenience of sale.

R. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by anction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-akreet, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 e clock prompt, The belunce of the above atock, comprising 2, 3, and 4 bladed pocket knives Sporting knives, clams Scissors and knives on cards Meerschaum and briar pipas Dice, draught and chess men Negrobed ung gold-loat tobaccos Wax matches; in tin and wood Pipe and cipar carsos, match boxes, &c. And a variety of sundries.

ALUMINIUM GOODS. Just landed, ex Himalaya.

FRIDAY, July 21st. MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been in-structed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt, One case of the above, comprising Brooches, sets, carrings, collar-studs, solitaires, gilt alberts, &c.

Terms at sale. Important Notice to Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothlers Storckeepers, and others.

64 Packages of Drapery, Clothing, Hats and Caps, &c. Now landing ex Himalsya.

For Unreserved Auction Sale on THIS DAY, 21st instant, commoneing punctually at 11 o'clock. CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to street, THIS DAY.

A fine assortment of new goods, comprising.

Flannels, imitation welsh, saxony and electoral.

Coloured financis and crimoan shirtings

Table damask and damask cloths
Rough and dressed hollands
Prints and longcloths
Black patent volvets, alpaca, and coburge
Fringed wood tweeds
Black and fanor doeskins
Cambric and silk handkerchiefs
Trimmings, flowers
Elays, hostery
Scotch twill shirts
Crimen ditto Visnel and merino vests White shirts

Black and fancy doe trousers and vests

Ditto ditto sace

Hats and caps, in great variety
Ladics' and children's straw and velvet hats, &c.
Terms at sale. CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by nuction, at their Sale Rooms, Pirkstreet, THIS DAY, at 11 colock, 1 case Brussele bags, assorted.

In the Estate of John Wilson, of Sodwalls. Retail Stock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to Chasel by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, 6 cases (balance) of the above named atock. Hats and Caps.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, EA large variety of fashionable styles, in Hats

Caps, &c. BLUE, BLACK, GREEN, and RED PAINTS. To close accounts.

Under instructions from the Consignees. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 21, at 11 o'clock,

A shipment of best white lead and paints.

Full particulars at sale.

Terms liberal.

BNAMEL PAINTS. A Trial Shipment from the Indestructible Paint Com-Ex Himolaya.

By Order of the Consignees. These points are pronounced by enthusiastic testimonials as boing the long-desired requirement in the higher orders of ornamental painting, combining a most brilliant finish, economical, and leating.

The Auctioneers ask for this invoice a fair trial at the hands of the Sydney house-decorating trade.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of enamel paints of most superior quality, in white, green, drab, bronze, chocolate, and black.

Full particulars and tastimonials at the Rooms,
Torms, liberal.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auc-tion, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock, 36 kegs boilts and nuts (assorted sizes). Full particulars at sale.

American Cut Clout Nails, Fuse, Vices, Shoopshears, Clothes Lines, Chalk. R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July
21st, at 11 o'clock,
21st, at 11 o'clock,
20 bundles clothes lines
1 cask fuse
39 barrels chalk
12 kees Augusta all and CO. will self by auc-

New Clipper Schooner MARY CAMPBELL

R. F. STUBBS and CO, have received The brigantine Malky CAMPBELL, of 200 tons burthen, most faithfully bullt (under special super-intendence) of the best selected material, and well found in every respect.

She has just arrived from one of the Northern parts, and an be inspected by intending purchasers. Full particulars in early issue.

Terms liberal.

ABSOLUTE SALE, OR FRIDAY NEXT. BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES. HUNTER'S HILL.

WATERSIDE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, adjoining the residence of W. JACK, Esq., next to the STEAMERS' WHARF. An Indefeasible Title under the TORRENS ACT will be given to the purchaser.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, July, 21st,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 2 roods 224 perches, situated at HUNTER'S HILL,
PARRAMATTA RIVER, having about 106 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA RIVER, with a depth on one side of 378; fost and 335 feet on the other; extending to a reserved right of way leading from WHARF ROAD, together with the NRATLY-FINISHED STONE-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE thereon, containing voraniant, 5 rooms, kitchen, and out-offices, with large yard, &c. On the water frontage are an eaclosed bathing-place and convenience for keeping a boat.

The A most desirable beautifully-situated waterside, property, known as the late residence of Mr. W. D. DODD'S. It is only a few yards from the HUNTER'S BILL. STRAM FERRY WHARF, immediately in frome of the residence and grounds of Mrs. GOBDON. PLAN AT THE ROOMS.

TERMS AT SALE,

it's here seems and here below in Joneston

THIS DAY QRDER NOR, SALE SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11
o'clock prompt,
COGEE. Aberburnie Hou, and 20 Aberburnie Hon and 20 seres of ornamental grounds, which enclose nearly the whole of Little Crogee Bay, the residence of Mr. John Campb.H.

Waterside cottage residence. HUNTER'S HILL adjoining the residence of W. Jack, Esq., next to the Steamer's Wharf, Byorder of the Morigagee.

ET, Four brick houses, Botsny-street, Redfern, close to the Forcester's Hall, and opposite Ellis's Boot Factors, RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ABERBURNIE ESTATE, LITTLE COOGEE BAY.

A beautifully situated MARINE VILLA RESIDENCE,

A beautifully situated
MARINE VILLA RESIDENCE,
with
TWENTY ACRES OF ORNAMENTAL
GROUNDS,
which enclose nearly the whole of LITTLE COOGEE
BAY. It is distant about three miles from Sydney
by a good carriage road to the entrance gates.
ABRRBURNIE HOUSE is a commedious Family
Residence, containing Hall, Drawing room, Dianagroom, Library, 4 Bedrooms, Kitchen, &c. Stable,
Ceachhouse, with loft, Man's Room, and Laundry, are
among the Out-offices.
AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF PURE BRING
WATER is obtained for the house and out-biddiding
from a rivulet which passes through the sistaic, and is
forced to the premises by a self-acting hydrautic pump.
THE GROUNDS have an area of 20 ACRES extending
to, and enclosing nearly, the whole of the sandy beach
of Little Coogee Bay. A carriage drive and avenua
is formed through them to the house, and they are
otherwise laid out into lawns, shrubbery, and paddocks
—a great number of ornamental trees being planted
over the land, giving the whole a beaufulful park-like
appasarance. A constantly running stream broken by
several waterfalls passes through the grounds into
Little Coogee Bay—an inlet with a fine shaltered
sandy beach, where boating, fishing, and sea-bathing
can be enjoyed with perfect safety.

Aberburnie is one of nature a syoured spots, clevated yet sheltered by hills, commanding extensive views, and auxounded by a panorama of most romantis seenery. The whole has an engaging, charming aspect, and more complete park grounds than this cotate enjoys cannot well be cenecived.

Title, TORRENS'S ACT. RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 21st JULY,

at 11 o'clock,
The above described choice suburbin cetate
ABERBURNIE,
LITTLE COOGEE BAY. Plan on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

BOTANY-STREET, REDFERNIS I'.

FOUR WELL-FINISHED BRICK HOUSES on stone foundations, containing each four rooms, &c.; divided by a lane from the FORESTERS' HALL, gear the OLD TOLLBAR, and opposite ELLIS'S BOOT FACTORY.

The land is portion of Mr. EDWARD BYRNES'S subdivision on the WATERLOO ESTATE, and has 54 feet fronting to BOTANY-STREET, with a depth of about 95 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.

The rental derivable from the property is £85 16s PER ANNUM.

TITLE, LEASEHOLD: 81 years to run; ground rent RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Ayling to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pittstreet. treet, THIS DAY, 21st JULY,
at 11 o'clock,
The above-described LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Botany-street, Redfern.

On Account and Risk of Former Purchaser: . . 4 CLARENCE-STREET.

COTTAGE, WITH LARGE YARD, STABLES, &c., No. 285, CLARENCE-STREET, opposite Broughton-lane, leading to the Marketa, and well-known as the residence of Mr. MIOHAEL LAWLESS. TITLE.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to G. Evans, Esq., solicitor, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have reat the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st July, at 11

'clock,
All that allotment of land, having 332 feet frontage to
Clarence-street, with a depth of about 77 feet, oh
which is a cottage residence, No. 285, containing
4 rooms, with large yard, having wide entowayentrance from Clarence-street, stables, and other
premises at the rear. The proximity of this property to the Markets, New Yown Hall, and George-street renders it a desirable putichase as a permanent investment, or for a dray or cal-proprietor requiring roomy yard and back premises.

Terms at sale,

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 11 e clock,
The well-known sheep station, PIKE'S CREEK, about 69 miles from WARWIOK, together with an excellent HOMESTEAD, with inprovements of the most modern character, and the following stock:

11,601 SHEEP, MORE OR LISS
11,601 SHEEP, MORE OR LISS
1800 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.

Any further information may be obtained on application at the Pastoral Exchange, BURNETT DISTRICT,

SHEEP AND CATTLE STATION. The RED BANK STATION, consisting of the following Blocks of County, viz.—
RED BANK
WHITE BANK
WOOD BANK
BURWOOD
together with 6900 SHKEP, more or less, and 1000 Head well-bred quiet CATTLE, more or less.

F. BAW has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The above very desirable station property, situated on the Auburn River, Queenaland, comprising as a whole 6 blocks of country, and adjoining the well-known station, Mount Anburn.
The improvements are substantial and extensive.

Further information can be obtained on application at the

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES V. SAME.

THE SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of August next, at the Commercial Hotel, WAGGA WAGGA, at 12 o'clock (unless these writs are previously

WAGGA, at 12 o'clock (unless these writs are previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant—
Samuel Aaron Phillips, of. in, and to all that, piece or parcel of land, situated in the town of South Wagga Wagga, being lot 12 of section 62 of the said township, granted to the defendant by Crown, grant, dated 6th September, 1865, regivered Bookwol. 63, folio 160, containing 2 roods, froating Baylis-street; fenced-in with a two-rail fence. A well of spleadid water on the allowment, and also, all that piece or parcel of V and, situate in the town of South Wagga Wagga, being lot 4 of section of of said township, containing 2 roods originally granted to J. E. Varby, Raq, fronting Baylis-arrest.

Baylis-street.
Dated this 19th day of July, 1871.

JAMES INF 1.18, Sheriff's Baltiff,
South Wagga Waggar Tent ve Canal

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456805

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THE FIGURES of Mr. LEWIS HAIGH are reprectively invited to attend the Paneral of his late
believed WIFE, Annie Maria; to move from his residence,
Spencer Lodge, St. Petere, Cook's River Road, and proceed
to ft. Peters Cemetery, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON,
at ball-past 3 o'clock. C. KINSRLA and SONS, Undertakers, ficerge-street South, opposite Christ Church; South
Bead Road, man Crown-street; and Sussex-street South. THE FRIENDS of Mr. RDWARD J. WRHLOW
are respectfully invited to attend the Funcal of his
late beloved WIFE, Mary Ann. to move from his rosidence, Sydney and Goulburn Hotel, Pitt and Goulburn
streets, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9
officek, and proceed to St. John's Cemotory, Paramatta.
C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street,
opposite Christ Church; 118, S. H. Road; and Sussex-st.



GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, Queensland,
Sth July, 1871.

The hereby netified for the information of the Leescee
of Grown Lands, and others interested, that a comlete list of all Runs in this colony upon which rent is
payable on or before the 30th September next, shewing the
amounts due in each instance, is now published.
The list may be purchased at the Government Printing
Office, or will be forwarded by post on receipt of 2s. 5d.
JOSHUA P. BELL, Colonial Treasurer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Retablished 1819.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
Annal Reverue, £224,355. Invested Fund, £831,739.
Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
General Secretary.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.) Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability. Head Office—276, George-street. nece effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest

WILLIAM RAE, Manager THE SGUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Sydney Branch - Office, 22, Bridge-street, Fire and Marine risks effected at lowest rates, JAMES LAIDLEY, Sceretary

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY-Limited. 85, Cornhill, London. Insurances accepted on lechall of this Company by W. H. NACKENZIK, jun., 26, Pitt-street. I ONDON AND LANGASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr.,

AMUSEMENTS.

DRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE, MADEMOISELLES ZAVISTOWSKI, Under distinguished Patronage.

In consequence of the immense success of the FRENCH SPY Miss CHRISTINE will repeat her most arduous impersonation.

Last Night of PARIS.

Miss ALICE in her relebrated Songe and Dances.
Miss EMELINE in her Great Song
"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF." THIS EVENING (Friday), July 21st, the per-ermance will commence (at half-past 7) with the drama,

Brion Mr. Charles Young
Boone Mrse EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI.

Concluding with the ever popular

EHOO-FLY TABLEAU with the ZAVISTOWSKIS. Emeline's New Song—"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF," just published, to be had at the Box Office of the Theatre, and all the Musicsellers. Price, 2s.

TO-MORROW, CINDERBLLA. with new songs, dances, dresses, somery, offects, and music.

THE ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS bag respectfully to offer their thanks to Colonel RICHARDSON and Officers of the Volunteer Force, Captain Hisson, and Officers and Band of the Naval Brigado, the ladies, and public generally for their very liberal patronage on Wednesday evening last. The sisters cannot but feel proud at the reception accorded to them by the brilliant assemblage on the occasion of their, benefit, and are grateful for the kindly feeling evinced towards them since their arrival in hydrox.

CAGLI AND POMPETS OPERA SEASON. NOTICE Stall Subscription List NOW OPEN. Twenty transferable tickets £3.

Box Office at ELVY and CO.'S

Music Werebouse and Planeforte Gallery,
321, George-street.

S C H O O L O F A R T S.

THIODON'S WONDERS. LAST NIGHT PRESENT PROGRAMME. LAST NIGHT PRESENT PROGRAMME.

LAST NIGHT PRESENT PROGRAMME. SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

S C H O O L O F A R T S. THIODON'S WONDERS. GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, with its
ARTISTIC GRMS and MECHANICAL
SPLENDOUR,

-ME had BATURDAY AFTERNOON. Seats may be secured for the NEW PROGRAMME for Saturday Afternoon, from 11 till 1, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW.

NEW PROGRAMME. off 14 2011 SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

HIUC. Ist.-ROME-THE ETERNAL CITY. with

Bridge of Angelo,

CASTLE OF THE INQUISITION.

Concluding with

His HOLINESS the POPE proceeding in State to the

Cathedral of St. PETER.

CHINESE ILLUMINATIONS; PYROTECHNICAL TABLEAU. PYROTECHNICAL TABLEAU.
Trom A Chinese Design, representing the following elegant
PIOTURES:

1. Teatple of Silenus, foster father of Bacchus
2. Temple of Cupid
3. Bowet in the Garden of Circo

33. Boke T in the tarden of Circo
44. Temple of Venus
55. Triumplud Arch, Paris, erected by Napaleon I.
65. Baths of Nomes, Goddess of Love and Beauty
47. Presentation to America—Emblematical—Peace, Property, and Fraternity
8. Presentation to ber Majesty Queen Victoria.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock, Admission, Body of the 11sil, la; Reservo, 2s.; Chil-dren, half-price. NOTICE .- Saturday, doors open at half-past 2, com-

Carriages ordered at 5. HOTEL.

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THEATRE ROYAL ADBLPHI. THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Under the management of Mesers. Burford, Androws, and
Howe.

Continued Success of Sydney's Great Favourite and
World-renowned Artisto
Wils JOEY GOUGENHEIM,
who will appear for this night only, in her original and
relebrated impersonation of
EAST LYNNE.

Supported by the most powerful Dramatic Company in
the Colony.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, July 21st.
The performance will enumence with the beautiful,
thrilling, domestic Drama
RAST LYNNE, or THE ELOPEMENT.
Lady Isabel Carlyle afterwards Madame Vinn. Miss JOEY.
The conclude with the ARTIVIL BOIDER.
Great Bill for SATURDAY' LIPE IN THE SOUTH,
or America Before the Rovolution.
Pit, 6d. Stalls, is. Boxes, strictly select, 2s. Doors open
at 7 p.m.; to commonce at hulf-past 7 o'clock.

JAPANESE.

JAPANESE.

THE IMPERIAL TROUPE OF will open at the VICTORIA THEATRE,

on
SATURDAY,
22nd JULY, 1871.
and NOT at the Masonic Hall, as heretofore advertised.

On SATURDAY, 29th July, an AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE will be given for SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.

Reserved sent tickets may be obtained of Mesars. ELVY and CO.'S Music Warehouse and Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street.

Adminsten—Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit and gallery, 1s.

gullery, is.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
222, Pitt-street, opposite Measus. Farmer and Co.'s—
MECHANICAL and SULENTIFIC WONDERS.
Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, haif-price,
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning.
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

ANCING.—Mrs. M'INNES (daughter of the late
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Menday and Friday, usual hour, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. N.

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GALVANIZED IRON, 41 ft. to 10 ft., Guttering Ridging, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

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To Capitalists, Hotelkeepers, and others. The Trustees of the late Walter Craig invite TRNDERS for the purchase of the Royal Hutel, Horse Repository, Stabling, Sale Yards, and Range of Offices in Lydiard and Bath streets.

(According to the terms of the will the whole must be sold.)

The hotel, which is world-renowned for its excellence, contains numerous suites of private apartments, filled with all the modern appliances which the most fastidious can require.

Large dining, public, and commercial rooms; numerous bedreoms, specious bar, ecllarage, domestic silicos, and billiard-room.

Detached are the splendid stables, horse repository, sovered sale yards, and effices.

The whole substantially built, in first-class order, and forming the most somplete property ever offered in the Ballarat market.

The fame of this hetel, justly considered second to none in the Australian colonies, precludes the necessity of farther description.

description.

The death of the proprietor is the solo cause of the sale of this magnificent freehold.

The large fortunes smassed by the late Walter Craig and his predeceser afford to a purchaser an ample guarantee of the extensive and lucrative business carried on; while to the capitalist the splendid site and position of the property must always command a fine rental, in addition to which the handsome revenue derived from the offices and billiard-room.

The furniture and stock to be taken at a valuation

Terma.—For property, half cash; balance can remain on mortgage on interest at 3 per cent. For stock and furniture, half cash; balance, six, twelve, and eighteen mouths' approved bills bearing bank interest.

Tenders for the purchase to be addressed to the Trustees of the late Mr. Watter Craig, on or before THURSDAY, 10th August proxime.

Carda to view, and every information obtained, on application to the office of Mr. F. M. CLANTON, Auctioner, adjoining Craig's Royal Hotel.

BUILDING SITES for SALE, frontage to Pyrmont Bridge Road, 40s and 30s. Raynes, Treove, and Co.

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To thirther's STOCK.

According to their usual custom, prior to TAKING
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GOODS daily expected, T. and G. have earefully gone
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and have marked it at such prices as will give DECIDED ADVANTAGES to BUYERS, and enable them
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DENISON HOUSE TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS TO GENTLEMEN TO ALL.

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at B. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 266, Pitt-street,
the greater part of which must be sold in three weeks,
FOR CASH ONLY.

THE PREMISES TO LET.

HOBSON and WHITING bave received by this Mail 3 class Fronch Kid Gloves, plain, double, and treble embroidered. Ditto in black,

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NEW SCARFS.

The new Gordian Knots, in beautiful patterns re, now open.
HOBSON and WHITING'S HOBSON and the shades
Presentation unbrolles
Nicoll's Overcoats—Chesterfield and New Paget.
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TRIMMED STRAW DITTO
ELEGANTLY TEIMMED HATS
UNTRIMMED DITTO, in endless variety. Superior Goods at moderate prices.
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The Fashionable Dress Bow for Gentleman, just received. HEMSLEY. HEMSLEY. THE NEW POST OFFIGE,

Our NOTED GARD NOTED Black Paris HRMSLEY. II A T S. We beg to inform our customers that we have jr received a few cases of the above, which have hithe

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The pinicipal line are as under:
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price, 40s

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A LANGE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, comprising—Allume, dressing cases, purres, gold scarf rings, shirt studs, collar studs, sleeve links, &c., &c., have all been nduced to from 36 to 50 per cent, less than former price.

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M R. MAKSH'S new Waltz, The Big Sunflower, 2s; and Fair Australia Waltz, 3s. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st. THE ZAVISTOWSKI WALTZ, by H. MARSH, or Saturday next, at the principal music depote.

THE ZAVISTOWSKI WALTZES, dedicated to the Zavistowski Sisters, composed and arranged by W. G. BROADHURST, will be published in a few days. O. RROADHURST, will be principled in a new ways.

7 ALTZES, 2s 8d etch.—Hu-h Ro-c, Cleribel, Droam of the Ball, Flower Girl, Greeien Bond, I'll meet thee in the lane, Juliet, Monte Christo, Pauline, Ruby, Pretty Bird, Singing Birds, Rayal Bridesmuids, Song of Senge, Sweet Norsh, Woodland Whispers, The Alliance, Princess Louise's Bridal, Valentine's Lorne (with me-Princess Louise's Brida, vacanda dellion portraite).

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On Shares half per cent. on all sums under £1000; and on
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SINGLE MAN (Protestant) wants a SITUATION can garden, groun, drive, milk. First-class refer. Open for a week. Address L.O.M., No. 5, Ex-COOK's, experienced, for gentleman's families; also General Servants. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street ADIES supplied with Servants. Registry Office opp. St. Barmbas Church, Farramatts-at. 9 iiil 5

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A COMFORTABLE HOME for a Lady engaged dur-ing the day. For address, 80, Pitt-street. A COMFORTABLE Board and Residence for 1 or 2 respectable men. 366, Castlercagh-atreet. Terms, 16s. A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Bedrooms vacant.

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